

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

of the Government of India,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

N^o. CXLIV.

REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

TERRITORIES WITHIN

OF THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

For the year 1876-77.

COMPLIMENTARY

BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR H. D. DALY, K.C.B.,

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA:

PRINTED AT THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT PRESS,
1878.



TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Chapter.	Subjects.	Paragraphs.	Page.
I.	REMARKS BY THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL	1 to 17	1 to 4
II.	REPORT ON THE INDORE STATE BY THE 1ST ASSISTANT AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA, WITH ACCOMPANIMENT...	1 to 8	5 & 6
III.	REVIEW OF REPORTS OF POLITICAL OFFICERS...	1 to 45	7 to 15
	1. Gwalior Agency	1 to 3	7
	2. Bhopal "	4 to 7	7 & 8
	General Remarks	4 to 6	7 & 8
	Notice of the States of —		
	Rajghur	7	8
	Nursinghur		
	Kilchipoor		
	Kurwai		
	Maksudanghur		
	Pathari		
	Mahomedghur		
	Basoda		
	Larawud		
	3. Bundelcund Agency	8 to 17	8 to 10
	General Remarks	8 & 9	8 & 9
	Orcha or Tehri	10	9
	Datia	11	9
	Samthar	12	9
	Panna	13	9
	Chirkhari	14	9
	Ajaighur	15	9
	Bijawar	16	9
	Baoni	17	10
	4. Baghelcund Agency	18 to 21	10 & 11
	General Remarks	18	10
	Rewah	19	10
	Nagode	20	11
	Maihar	21	11
	5. Western Malwa Agency	22 to 26	11 & 12
	General Remarks	22	11
	Jowra	23	12
	Rutlam	24	12
	Seetamow	25	12
	Sailana	26	12
	6. Bheel Agency	27 to 33	12 & 13
	General Remarks	27 & 28	12
	Dhar	29	12
	Bakhtghur	30	13
	Jhabooa	31	13
	Ali Rajpoor	32	13
	Matwar	33	
	Jobut		
	Kathiwarra		
	Rattanmal		

Chapter.	Subjects.	Paragraphs.	Page.
	7. Deputy Bheel Agency	34 to 38	14
	General Remarks	34	14
	Manpoor	35	14
	Barwani	36	14
	Jamnia	37	14
	Bheel Bhomials	38	14
	8. Goona Agency	39 to 45	14 & 15
	General Remarks	39	14
	Ragoghur	40	15
	Parone	41	15
	Omri	42	15
	Sirsi	43	15
	Bhadaura	44	15
	Sindia's districts of Bujrungghur	45	15
IV.	JUDICIAL	1 to 6	16 to 25
	Acts extended to Central India Agency... ..	1	16
	Section I.—Civil Justice	2 & 3	17
	Section II.—Criminal Justice	4	18 to 22
	Section III.—Police	5	23
	Section IV.—Jails	6	24
V.	REVENUE	1 to 3	26 & 27
VI.	EDUCATION	1 to 23	29 to 34
VII.	PUBLIC WORKS AND RAILWAYS ... ..	.....	35
	Budget allotment ... ..	.....	36
	Military ... ..	.....	36
	Civil Buildings ... ..	.....	38
	Communications ... ..	.....	39
	Review by the Agent, Governor-General... ..	.....	35
	Railways.		
	Holkar State Railway... ..	.....	48 to 53
	Neemuch State „ ... ..	.....	51 to 60
VIII.	POST OFFICE	1 to 4	61
IX.	ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH	1 to 5	62
X.	MILITARY ... ..	.....	63
	General Statement	1 & 2	63 & 64
	Central India Horse	1 to 18	64 to 66
	Bhopal Battalion	1 to 4	66
	Malwa Bheel Corps	1 to 3	66
XI.	MISCELLANEOUS	1 to 25	67 to 70

Appendix	A.—Gwalior Agency Report, with enclosure ... ..	...	i
„	B.—Bhopal „ „ „ ... ..	...	xiii
„	C.—Bundelcund „ „ „ ... ..	...	xxvii
„	D.—Baghelcund „ „ „ ... ..	...	xxxix
„	E.—Western Malwa, with enclosure ... ..	...	xlix
„	F.—Bheel ... ..	...	lix
„	G.—Deputy Bheel ... ..	...	lxxvi
„	H.—Goona ... ..	...	xcix
„	I.—Indore ... ..	...	ciii

REPORT
ON THE
POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
TERRITORIES WITHIN
THE
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
For 1876-77.

CHAPTER I.

REMARKS BY THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

SOME notice of the Chiefs of Central India who were present at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on 1st January, may not be out of place in this Report of the Central India Administration for the year 1876-77, a year which will long be remembered in connection with the event round which the interests of so many were centred. For months before and after the 1st January the great Assemblage and the Proclamation of the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of England of the Title of Empress of India, Kaiser-i-Hind, were subjects for discussion and never-failing interest in the home of every Chief and Thakoor throughout Malwa and Bundelund. The anxiety of all to be present on the occasion was real, and it was not without substantial reason that a single Native Ruler, great or small, was absent from Delhi. The attendance indeed of several Chiefs was not effected without a straining of resources, but sacrifices were cheerfully made in the loyal desire which stimulated all to do full honor to the Proclamation which they were summoned to celebrate.

Chiefs, who from age, ill-health, or financial difficulties, were prevented from making the journey to Delhi, willingly accepted the invitation to attend the Durbars held at Indore, Sehore, Dhar and Agar. A

* No. 7P-19R., dated 5th February 1877. report of these Durbars has already been forwarded to Government.* It is noticeable that of 71 States comprising the Central India Agency 22 Chiefs were present at the Imperial Assemblage and 36 attended the local Durbars.

2. The Chiefs present at the Assemblage are noted in the margin, and include 16 out of 25 of those entitled to salutes.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Maharaja Sindia. | 12. Maharaja of Pnunal. | |
| 2. Maharaja Holkar. | 13. " of Chirkari. | |
| 3. Begum of Bhopal. | 14. " of Adjeegurh. | |
| 4. Maharaja of Rewah. | 15. Raja of Bijawar. | |
| 5. " of Tehree. | 16. " of Chutterpoor. | |
| 6. Raja of Dhar. | 17. Rao of Alipura. | |
| 7. " of Dewas (Junior). | 18. Raja of Baraundha. | |
| 8. Maharaja of Duttia. | 19. Jaghiredur of Tori-Fut- | |
| 9. Raja of Sumpthur. | telpoor. | |
| 10. Nawab of Jowra. | 20. Jaghiredar of Paldeo. | |
| 11. Raja of Rutlam. | 21. Rao of Jigui. | |
| 22. Thakoor of Piplowda. | | |

The events at Delhi have been already fully chronicled. The meeting of Chiefs and Princes from all parts of Hindustan gave rise to a cordiality in their personal relations which will long remain an important feature in the results of the Imperial Assemblage; there was an entire abandonment of those scruples regarding rank and precedence which have for so many years been a stumbling block to intercourse. This barrier once broken, Chiefs who had known each other only by repute, and whose associations were chiefly those of jealousy and distrust, met and conversed with friendliness and good humour.

The feeling among all was satisfaction and pleasure at the arrangements made for their reception and comfort, and gratitude for the marks of Her Majesty's consideration and grace which all received.

3. The honors bestowed were such as would most readily stir the hearts of those upon whom they were conferred; in each case the wish nearest to the heart of the Chief was considered, and, where possible, met.

4. Maharaja Sindia received the distinguished honor of enrolment in the Order of the Knights Grand Commanders of the Bath, and was at the same time created a General in Her Majesty's Army—an appointment which his love of the army, and knowledge of military matters taught him thoroughly to appreciate. He also received an additional salute of two guns.

5. Maharaja Holkar received a similar addition to his salute, and must have felt that the desire of his heart had been sought for and fulfilled, when he learnt that as an act of grace on the part of Her Majesty the Empress of India, the Government of India was prepared to reconsider the adjustment of the boundary between his territory and Kandeish.

Sindia and Holkar were appointed Councillors to the Empress.

6. The Begum of Bhopal was charmed with the recognition accorded to her husband, the Nawab Sadik Hussein, and the grant to him of a personal salute of 17 guns.

7. The Maharajas of Rewah and Tehree, Chiefs of the Baghel and Boondela clans, each received an increase of 2 guns to his salute.

8. The Raja of Dhar was enrolled a Knight Commander of the Star of India, and received the title of Maharaja. He was also granted an increase to the powers he exercises over his subjects in respect of punishment.

9. The services of the Minister of Jowra, Huzrut Noor Khan, were recognized by the bestowal on him of the Star of India (C.S.I.), an honor which was fully appreciated by his relative the young Nawab, in whose interests Huzrut Noor Khan has worked long and faithfully.

10. Additions of two guns were made to salutes of the Maharaja of Punna and the Raja of Rutlam, and the titles of Siphadar-ul-Mulk and Sawai were bestowed respectively on the Chiefs of Chirkari, and Adjeegurh.

11. Salutes of nine guns were granted to the Rao of Kilchipoor, the Raja of Myhere, and the Raja of Baraundha.

The titles of Rao and Rao Bahadur were bestowed on the following :—

RAO BAHADUR.

1st.—Rao Chattarpati, Jaghiredar of Alipura.

2nd.—Luximon Sing Rao of Jigni.

3rd.—Rao Prithi Sing, Jaghiredar of Tori-Futthpoor.

RAO.

1st.—Anrudh Sing, Jaghiredar of Paldeo.

12. Rugonath Rao, Minister to Maharaja Holkar, was created Déwan Bahadur in recognition of his good services to the Government of India, and Bukshee Khoman Sing, Commander-in-Chief of Holkar's Army, was made a C.S.I.

13. After the Imperial Assemblage I made a short tour, spending a few days at Gwalior with Maharaja Sindia, and passing thence by Duttia and Sumptliur through some of the best cultivated districts of Bundelcund to Tehree. The crops were everywhere excellent. The rain which fell during the winter months was of the greatest benefit to the wheat and gram. Food was plentiful and prices lower than they had been for many years.

From Tehree I marched through the grain district of Bhilsa to Bhopal where a fête was given by Her Highness the Begum in honor of the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her Majesty, and in celebration of the birth to her daughter, the Sultan Jehan Begum, of a son.

14. With regard to the condition of Native States, there is but little to comment upon which has not been fully discussed in the Reports of the various Agents.

Year by year progress broadens and takes firmer root. Education amongst Chiefs and Nobles is being recognized. Our school at Indore is a type of this. Holkar's sons sit side by side with the Rajpoot Raja of Rutlam, and the Bhel Chief of the Vindhias all associate on easy terms and take a lively interest in games and sports.

15. Within a few weeks the rail to Indore and Oojein by Mhow from Khundwa will be finished, and work in hand to carry it to Nee-much. Traffic and commerce flourish to an extent the most sanguine could not have hoped for. The effect is visible in the extension of cultivation. Maharaja Holkar loses no opportunity of this. Wherever a well can be sunk to help opium culture, he has it done, and in this way his revenue will enormously swell, for, as the Minister observes, the land is his own and his territory a great farm, managed with energy and capital.

16. Sindia has been troubled at the drought which has specially visited Gwalior and the surrounding districts; the fear of water and grass famine has driven whole villages to wander in search of a resting place where these things can be found. It was a harrowing sight, thousands and tens of thousands, with their cattle, carts, wives and little ones straggling out and going they knew not where.

Chiefs as a rule are liberal in their efforts to feed and save sufferers in such calamities, and Sindia has not been wanting.

17. Malwa has been spared, its crops have been good. People from the north and west have poured into the province, and everywhere kindly help has been extended.

Holkar, Rutlam, Jowra, Dewas, all have been generous. The Begum of Bhopal and the little State of Rajgurh have been conspicuous in their exertions to feed the distressed.

CHAPTER II.

REPORT ON THE INDORE STATE BY THE FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Dewan Bahadur Rugonath Rao, Minister to His Highness Maharaja Holkar, has forwarded a copy of his Administration Report for the Fuslee year 1286 ending 5th June 1877. The report though dated 1st July was not received in this Office until 20th November.

2. After noticing the attendance of His Highness at the Imperial Assemblage and his liberal contribution towards the relief of distress caused by the famine in Bombay and Madras, the Minister reviews the changes that have taken place during the year in the various branches of administration. The greater portion of the report is devoted to judicial matters. A system of trial by jury has been instituted, and a Code of Rules for the guidance of Jurors drawn up. This system differs only in name from the time-honored Punchayet. It is said to have worked well, and a large number of cases, both civil and criminal, have been thus disposed of. The Minister complains of the inefficiency of the Courts in the districts, and recommends that appointments to judicial posts should be bestowed only on experienced and educated men; the present incumbents, it may be remarked, are not qualified either by experience or education.

3. The completion of the new jail is a matter of congratulation; the building which cost upwards of a lakh is on a good plan, and the health of the prisoners, since their removal to it, has improved. The average number of prisoners is 476, average daily sick 2·2. A new dispensary has lately been built for the town of Indore at a cost of Rupees 10,000, and has been attended by 7,653 persons. The supervision of the Medical Department has been entrusted to Assistant Surgeon Choonee Lal Dass, whose services have been lent to the Indore State by the Government of India.

4. Vaccination receives fair attention. There are fourteen vaccinators employed under an Inspector; 3,925 children were successfully vaccinated during the year.

5. The sanitation of the town of Indore and improvements in drainage and roads effected by the lately instituted Municipality are matters deserving of special notice. Rupees 43,783 were expended on these objects with good results.

6. The Cotton Mill continues remunerative, its cost was Rupees 2,01,000, and receipts Rupees 3,07,000, thus leaving a profit of Rupees 1,06,000 for the year. The outturn was lbs 516,387 of cloth and lbs 40,588 of yarn, the demand for both yarn and cloth exceeds the capabilities of the mills. Mr. Broome, the Superintendent, is now in England arranging for the purchase and despatch to Indore of extra machinery.

Two printing presses and a lithographic press were worked during the year with success.

7. From the report on the working of the Educational Department of the State, with which the Minister expresses himself dissatisfied, it appears that the number of schools is 82 attended by 3,306 pupils. There is an increase of five schools and 114 pupils since last year.

Probably the fault the Minister finds with this branch of the Administration is attributable to the small amount expended by the State on education. The grant of Rupees 34,927 is not very considerable when compared with the revenue which amounted to Rupees 49,23,000.

8. The financial condition is as usual satisfactory. The Minister gives a statement of receipts and charges, from which it may be seen that the revenue has increased from Rupees 45,98,000 to Rupees 49,23,000, while expenditure, Rupees 42,04,000, as compared with Rupees 40,51,000 last year, is well within bounds.

It is noticeable that the collection of revenue fell short of the demand by Rupees 5,01,000, the principal shortcomings being under the head of Land * and Customs. †

* Rupees 3,15,000 }
 † " 1,54,000 } Short of demand.

CHAPTER III.

REVIEW OF REPORTS OF POLITICAL OFFICERS.

GWALIOR AGENCY.

Colonel Watson received charge of the Gwalior Agency at the close of the official year on the retirement of Colonel Hutchinson. The report is therefore brief. Maharaja Sindia was among the first of the Chiefs of India to welcome the summons to the Imperial Assemblage. On receipt of the notification His Highness held a public Durbar on the 25th October, fired a Royal salute from his own guns, and asked that the same salute might be fired from the Fort. He gave a banquet to the officers and ladies of the Morar garrison, and a purse of Rupees 2,000 for sports and games to the European and Native troops.

On 21st October 1876 rejoicings were held at Gwalior on account of the birth of a son and heir to Sindia.

In April 1876 His Highness the Maharaja went on a pilgrimage to Badrinath, passing through Moradabad and Rauikhet. Every arrangement for his comfort was made by the authorities in British India through whose districts he travelled. Among minor events of the year Colonel Watson notices the death from fever and asthma, on the 25th October, of Jumna Doss, who in 1874 personated the Nana of Bithoor. He died in the Fort of Narwar where he was imprisoned.

Rao Bukht Sing of Alipoora, Bundelcund, who has been a Political detenu in the Gwalior Fort since 1868, died on 19th May 1876.

Two of the guaranteed Chiefs under the Gwalior Agency died during the year, *viz*:—

Raja Mohun Sing of Bhadaura, who died on 5th September 1876, and was succeeded by his son, Muddun Sing; and Rao Motec Sing of Kharsia, who died in December 1876, and has been succeeded by his grandson, Balwant Sing.

2. The rainfall for the year under report was 29.26 inches. Crops everywhere good, and grain plentiful and cheap. The general health was good, though cholera in an epidemic form visited the outlying districts of Bhilsa, Bhind, Isagurh and Bajrangurh, during the months of August and September.

3. A progress report of the Sindia State Railway is attached. Work is well in hand between Agra and Dholepoor, up to which point the Railway will be open by 30th June 1878. The remainder of the line, including the Chambal bridge, is to be ready by 31st October 1880. The whole of the Budget Allotment of over eleven lakhs was expended during the year, the greater portion of labor and money having been devoted to the Chambal bridge which promises to be one of the best Railway structures in India.

BHOPAL AGENCY.

4. Colonel Kincaid was appointed to the charge of the Agency in September 1876 on the departure of Colonel Osborne to England on medical certificate.

The health of the district has been good with the exception of a violent small-pox epidemic which raged for three months in the city of Bhopal and surrounding country. In the city alone the deaths were computed at 6,000 or $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the population. To the neglect of vaccination may be attributed the dreadful ravages of the disease. Her Highness the Begum has been roused to a sense of the necessity to remedy the evil, and has, since the outbreak, sanctioned an annual expenditure of Rupees 9,145 for a staff of vaccinators who are to work under the superintendence of the Agency Surgeon.

5. The rainfall, 60·8 inches, was above the average; the crops were generally good though some injury was done to wheat and opium by unseasonable rain in the cold weather. The general tranquillity of the Agency was undisturbed. Her Highness the Begum, accompanied by her husband and daughter, attended the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi and was much gratified with her reception and the honor conferred upon her husband of a salute of 17 guns.

6. The chief event during the year has been the birth of a son to Her Highness the Sultan Jehan Begum, daughter of the Ruler—an event hailed with great rejoicing as for four generations no son has been born to the house of Bhopal. A record of the year's administration of the Bhopal State is attached to the Report. Colonel Kincaid remarks a statement of the year's receipts and expenditure would have been a valuable addition. The management is continued as formerly; a great portion of the work of the administration being entrusted to the Nawab Consort. The Political Agent fears that the new revenue settlement presses hardly on the ryots and is likely to cause distress. In the relations with the officials of neighbouring British districts Her Highness is always ready to give prompt assistance and co-operation. The Koodsia Begum has voluntarily undertaken to endow the waterworks, which now supply the town of Bhopal, with a grant of three lakhs to be invested in Government paper in trust, from the interest of which there will be sufficient to ensure the continuance of the boon she has bestowed upon the city. One lakh has already been paid, and the remainder is promised during the ensuing two years.

7. Of the remaining States under the Bhopal Agency,* there is nothing noted worthy of remark. They have been generally fairly managed, and have given little trouble. The same remark applies to the guaranteed Thakoors under the Agency.

* Rajgurnh.	Maksudangurnh.
Narsinghgurnh.	Pathuri.
Khilchipoor.	Mahomedgurnh.
Kurwai.	Busoda.
Larawad.	

BUNDELCUND AGENCY.

8. The rainfall, 48·9 inches, Dr. Stratton remarks, is almost exactly the average of the preceding eight years' fall in Bundelcund. The kharif crops were damaged by excessive rain in the three months, July to September, but the rubbee was unusually good owing to frequent showers during the cold season, the general tendency of the prospects of the province was for the better. The health of the district was fairly good, though both cholera and small-pox made their appearance in various parts of the country.

9. Dr. Stratton remarks upon the readiness with which the invitation to the Imperial Assemblage was accepted by the Chiefs of his Agency and on the satisfaction with which the assumption by Her Majesty of the title of Empress of India has been hailed by all classes of the Chiefs and people of Native States. Thirteen Chiefs from Bundelcund were present at Delhi on 1st January 1877, and each of these received some special mark of favor which he will long remember as the result of his attendance.

10. *Orchha or Tehri*.—The young Chief continues to do well, and takes a personal share and interest in the State work. He has commenced a revenue settlement of villages, the first attempted in his State, and he pays marked attention to public works. Roads are being pushed on in different directions. A grain mart has been established near the capital, which is thriving and thronged by people from the neighbouring British districts. An ancient town, deserted and ruined, has lately been revived, and improvements are carried on in Tehri itself, where there is room for many years' labor. The resources of the State are small, but the Chief has hitherto shown a desire to do as much as he can with the funds at his disposal, and his efforts have been in the direction of thrifty and remunerative works such as are likely to benefit his State and people.

11. *Dalia*.—The State is still in debt, the new Minister, Dewan Munoo Lal, is said to be managing carefully, but the expenses of the last year have prevented any reduction of debt.

12. *Samthar*.—The Chief continues to manage carefully. One-fourth of the income is set aside for his insane father, who, with his wife and younger son, resides at Amra. The State is clear of debt, and there are funds in hand. The work of repairing the fort and town of Samthar is being carried on vigorously and affords employment for a large number of people.

13. *Panna*.—The management of this State is well conducted, the Chief, following the footsteps of his wise father, takes great interest in his State and is anxious for its development and improvement. Public works especially are attended to. The last undertaking is a temple at Panna which, as Dr. Stratton remarks, though not a reproductive work, employs many laborers, and promises to be a handsome structure.

14. *Chirkhari*.—The young Chief has not yet learnt wisdom.

15. *Ajaigurh*.—The debt with which the State is burdened has not been diminished during the past year. The expense attending the Chief's journey to the Imperial Assemblage prevented the execution of several plans for economy which were proposed, but the Political Agent remarks "Delhi on such an unique occasion occurring but once, not merely in a life time but in history, was not lightly to be missed."

16. *Bijawar*.—Is another example of a State in the difficulties of debt. Frequent expeditions on pilgrimages and tours of amusement have expended the resources of the State, and the journey to Delhi was paid for by money borrowed at ruinous rates. The Political Agent remarks that the changing of officials which formerly caused so much trouble in the State is now less frequent.

17. *Baoni*.—The Nawab lives in seclusion, and the State is managed by the Superintendent appointed at the Chief's request. The progress made has been satisfactory, the income now covers expenditure, and three-fifths of the loan received from the Government of India have already been paid off.

BAGHELKUND AGENCY.

18. The health of the Agency was generally good, rainfall abundant, crops plentiful, and grain cheap.

19. *Rewah*.—The task of administering the Rewah State has been successfully prosecuted in spite of the difficulties which the Political Agent has encountered in carrying on the work with the assistance chiefly of those who for many years have been accustomed to the misrule of the Maharaja, and whose habits of apathy and irregularity it is hard to correct.

The Criminal Courts which were organized last year have worked well; the total number of cases disposed of was 797, the number of persons implicated being 1,795. There were 29 cases of murder and culpable homicide, in which 62 persons were concerned. The Political Agent remarks that notwithstanding the general restoration of peace and order, murder is still rife. The causes ascribed for this are two—

1st, that up to the close of the year under report capital punishment had never been inflicted in Rewah; and

2nd, that the Brahmins, who in the majority of cases were the culprits, held a peculiar and strong religious influence over the people.

The laxity of the previous *regime* led to the belief that the persons of Brahmins were sacred and that punishment would not follow them no matter how atrocious the crime committed. Since the promulgation of the notice throughout the State that wilful murder would be punished by death, the idea of the immunity of the Brahmins has received a wholesome check by the execution of one of the caste who was convicted of a cold-blooded murder.

The Civil Courts have been satisfactorily conducted, and have gained in popularity. There are six Courts of Deputy Magistrates, one for each pergunnah; these are supervised by the Hakim Adalut or Civil Judge of Rewah, who is subordinate to the Naib Dewan. Appeals pass to the Political Agent as chief administrator of the State, and a thorough superintendence of the working of the lower Courts is thus ensured. There were 720 cases remaining on the files at the close of last year, 1,448 were instituted during the year under report, and of the total of 2,118 cases, 1,714 have been disposed of.

The trouble at Rewah is the want of funds; not only has the Maharaja swamped the State with debt, but by alienating in grants to hungry followers and dowers to Brahmins, he has diminished the revenue from its former receipts of 30 or 40 lakhs to an income of little more than eight lakhs from all sources. Of this, the land revenue amounted last year to Rupees 6,63,187 only, and there is a balance of Rupees 30,990 of unrealized collections of past years. The estimate of total receipts for the current

year is eight lakhs. The expenditure amounted to Rupees 8,47,992, leaving a balance of Rupees 34,864 for the past year. A full report* on the financial condition of Rewah has already been submitted to Government; it is evident that with the revenues diminished to their present limit, it is barely possible for the Political Agent to carry on with efficiency the administration of this large State. The discharge of the debt which amounts to twenty lakhs is a matter, under present circumstances, beyond the resources at disposal. The only plan to restore the State to a prosperous condition is to resume the lands and grants which the Maharaja allowed to pass from his hands, but this is a measure fraught with much difficulty and even danger.

Major Bannerman brings to notice the excellent services of the Mooktiar-i-riyasat Lal Randiman Sing, who since the State has been under management, has rendered loyal support. It is with the greatest regret that I have to notice the death, since Major Bannerman's report was written, of this true gentleman, a near relative of the Maharaja; his loss will long be severely felt in Rewah.

20. *Nagode*.—The young Chief is said to be apathetic and little inclined to attend to the affairs of his State.

			<i>Rs.</i>
The Income was ...	...	...	97,364
Expenditure ...	...	...	90,764
			<hr/>
	Balance	...	6,600
			<hr/>

The debt amounted at the commencement of the year to Rupees 36,639; of this Rupees 5,142 has been paid.

21. *Maihar*.—Continues to be well managed by the Chief who exercises a close supervision over all departments of the State. The salute of nine guns granted to the Raja on 1st January was an honor highly appreciated by the Chief and his subjects.

			<i>Rs.</i>
Income ...	...	...	70,000
Ordinary Expenditure ...	...	...	45,000

The small States of Kothi and Sitpoora, the latter of which is under the control of the Political Agent, have been well managed, and gave no trouble.

WESTERN MALWA AGENCY.

22. Colonel Watson, who before the close of the official year made over charge to Major Martin, on succeeding to the Gwalior Agency submits a brief report.

The Nawab of Jowra, the Raja of Rutlam, and the Thakoor of Piploda were the representatives of Western Malwa at the Imperial Assemblage. In Colonel Watson's absence a Durbar was held by Captain

Bannerman, Central India Horse, at Augur on 1st January, which was attended by the Raja of Seetamow and the principal Thakoors of the district. Sindia's Malwa officials were also present, and with the Central India Horse there was a sufficient display to do justice to the ceremony of proclaiming the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the title of Empress of India.

23. *Jowra*.—The management of the State continues in the hands of the Minister Huzrut Noor Khan, who was created a Companion of the Star of India at the Imperial Assemblage, an honor he has fully earned by his devotion to Jowra and uprightness in affairs.

24. *Rutlam*.—A report on the events of the year by Mir Shaha-mut Ali, C.S.I., the Political Agent and Superintendent of the State, is attached, and gives a fair account of the prosperity which his able management has secured for Rutlam. The Raja is studying with Mr. Reid, who succeeded as his tutor on the appointment of Mr. Mackay to the charge of the Indore Rajkumar College. The Chief has made great advance in English, and promises to do credit to the care that has been taken of his education.

25. *Seetamow*.—The State is still crippled with debts, and under this difficulty it was not possible for the Chief to attend the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. He was present at Agar when the Imperial title was proclaimed.

26. *Sailuna*.—The Raja was suffering from cancer in the leg at the time of the Imperial Assemblage, and was unable to attend. Amputation became necessary, and after much persuasion he came to Indore, where the operation was successfully performed by Dr. Beaumont, Presidency Surgeon.

BHEEL AGENCY.

27. The Raja of Dhar was the only Chief of this Agency who was able to be present at the Imperial Assemblage. He returned greatly pleased with the honors he there received.

28. A Durbar was held by the Political Agent, Colonel Lester, at

* Thakoor of Moolthan.
 " " Kachee Baroda.
 " " Bidwal.
 " " Kode.
 " " Dotria.
 " " Moongela.
 " " Muswara.
 " " Paun.
 " " Berchia.
 " " Manglia.
 " " Khawassa.
 " " Borce.
 " " Bhaknowda.
 " " Kalyanpoora.
 " " Karwar.
 " " Rajpuria.
 " " Saranghi.
 " " Omerkote.
 " " Burvet.
 " " Autervetia.
 " " Baoree.
 " " Kodlee.
 " " Phoolmal.
 " " Kanda.
 " " Kattiwara.
 " " Dattigaon.

Thakoor of Charwad.
 " " Jolann.
 " " Sandla.
 " " Baloda.
 " " Gundekkhara, 1st.
 " " Hanmanlia, 1st.
 " " Chichoria.
 " " Walipoor.
 " " Timachce.
 " " Dantolia.
 " " Galonda.
 " " Molana.
 " " Salwa.
 " " Gundekkhara, 2nd.
 " " Hanmanlia, 2nd.
 " " Girwana.
 " " Semlia.
 " " Dahi.
 " " Dharam Rai.
 " " Mundloe of Bukhtgurb.
 " " Bhonia of Rajgurb.
 " " Kati Baori.
 " " Jambia.
 " " Kotceday.
 " " Gurha.
 " " Baroodpoora.

Bhonia of Chiktia Bar.

Dhar on the 1st January, which was attended by the Chiefs of Jhaboon, Ali Rajpoor, Burwanie, Jobut and Mathwar, and a large number of Thakoors.* The proclamation was read with due ceremony, and the Political Agent reports that many of those who were present were earnest in expressions of loyalty and respect to Her Majesty.

29. *Dhar*.—The Maharaja of Dhar made a tour

through Upper India after the Assemblage, and visited the chief places of interest. On his return to Dhar he held a Durbar in honor of the Empress of India, and gave expression to his sentiments of loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty and the British Government. The administration has been well conducted. The Chief continues to interest himself in the welfare of his people. The financial condition of the State is satisfactory. There is a balance in hand of Rupees 7,20,114, of which nearly six lakhs is invested in Government papers. The income for the year was Rupees 6,65,611, and the expenditure, which includes the cost of the journey to Delhi and the tour subsequently made, amounted to Rupees 7,36,763, the surplus being made good out of last year's balance.

30. *Bakhtgurb.*—This small State has been well managed by the Kamdar Waman Rao; the debt has been reduced from Rupees 9,500 to Rupees 6,400. The receipts including last year's balance were Rupees 68,214. Expenditure including payment of debts Rupees 46,433.

The young Thakoor is a student at the Indore Rajkumar College, and has made good progress.

31. *Jhabua.*—The Political Agent gives a bad report of the financial condition of this State. The Chief has made no amendment in the foolish course of extravagance he has followed for the last five or six years. Colonel Lester visited Jhabua, and endeavoured to impress upon the Chief the necessity for economy in his personal expenditure. If he would limit this to Rupees 3,000 a month, as he has promised to do, he would be enabled to pay off his debts, which now amount to Rupees 40,000, in two or three years, but the Political Agent fears that so long as the Raja is surrounded by the followers who prey upon him no reform can be expected. The personal

	1875-76.	1876-77.
<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Administrative charges	84,336	89,516
Personal expenses ...	86,959	63,611
Total ...	1,71,295	1,55,127

expenses of the Chief which last year exceeded the administrative charges were somewhat reduced during the year under report, but as shown by the statement noted in the margin, they still bear an undue proportion to the total expenditure. The revenue

of the State was Rupees 1,53,485.

32. *Ali Rajpooor.*—Thanks to the services of the Dewan Rao Bahadur Venkut Ram, the management of this State has been satisfactorily conducted.

The revenue for the past year was one lakh, and expenditure was within receipts.

The Chief accompanied by the Dewan made a tour through Kathiawar and to Bombay. He was present at the Durbar held at Dhar on 1st January.

33. *Mathwar, Jobut, Kathiawara and Ratanmal.*—These small States have been well managed, and gave no trouble. The Chiefs of Mathwar and Jobut are minors, and attend the Indore Rajkumar College; their States are under superintendence.

DEPUTY BHEEL AGENCY.

34. Pundit Suroop Narain reports that the tranquillity of the Agency chiefly amongst Bheels was preserved.

In spite of a somewhat scanty rainfall the outturn of the crops was above the average; the health of the people was generally good.

35. *Manpoor*.—The revenue of this pergunnah increased from Rupees 7,233 (in 1875-76) to Rupees 8,707, and the expenditure was less by Rupees 2,078 than that of the previous year.

Cultivation also improved; 5,508 beegahs were under crops as compared with 5,308 in 1875-76, and the yield was 2,000 maunds better.

There was an increase to the number of the population, and the Political Assistant welcomes the arrival of thirteen families of Malees who have raised the first potatoe crop grown in Manpoor.

Pundit Suroop Narain has given a tabular statement showing the area of cultivated and culturable land, the number of cultivators, cattle, and wells in the pergunnah, comparing the present with the time of the settlement, 1867. From this the chief information obtainable is that 452 cultivators are indebted to the amount of Rupees 49,163, and that the resources of the pergunnah are not equal to an increase of prosperity sufficient to free them from debt.

36. *Barwani*.—Suffered from deficient rainfall, and the scarcity arising therefrom caused some anxiety. The income was Rupees 86,378 and expenditure Rupees 91,601, the deficiency being caused partly from suspended land revenue and partly by decrease in customs receipts. The Dewan Khan Bahadoor Nujjuff Khan has conducted the affairs of the State to satisfaction.

37. *Jamnia*.—The young Bhoomia is at the Indore Rajkumar College. His estate has been well managed. The debt is discharged, and there is a balance this year of Rupees 4,779. The ordinary receipts are Rupees 13,238 and expenditure Rupees 11,310.

38. *Bhoomias of Bharudpoora, Koteeday, and Chiktiabur*.—These small Chiefships have been under management at the request of the Bhoomias owing to their indebtedness. It is satisfactory to note that in the first two 40 per cent. of the debt has been discharged.

The conduct of all the Bheel Bhoomias of this Agency was good, they attended the Durbar held at Dhar on 1st January 1877.

GOONA AGENCY.

39. Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, Central India Horse, received charge on 6th November 1876. He reports that with the exception of one case of murder no serious crimes were committed in the Agency during the year.

Cattle-lifting is still prevalent and may be considered the principal crime of the district. The thick jungles and interlaced boundaries of the small States alike favour its commission. The health of the Agency was good, and crops everywhere plentiful.

40. *Raghogurh*.—The debt incurred two years ago in the marriage of the Chief's daughter is in course of payment. The Raja made over the revenue of his State to the Seth who paid his debts, reserving only a small allowance for himself. The Political Assistant reports that on an examination he found that the agreement regarding this matter had been fairly kept by both parties, and that the debt, now less than Rupees 20,000, will probably be discharged in four years.

41. *Barone*.—Raja Maun Sing manages his State fairly well. He is clear of debt, and has a revenue of about Rupees 12,000.

42. *Omrie*.—The Raja is over 80 years of age, and is quite incapable of managing his affairs. His son, who had been suffering for some time, has lately died.

43. *Sirsee*.—Dewan Chunder Bhan manages this estate for his nephew who is a minor, although it has not improved much, it is out of debt. The Political Assistant notices with satisfaction that theft and cattle-lifting have decreased of late years.

44. *Bhadaura*.—Raja Mohun Sing died last year, and has been succeeded by his son, of whom the Political Assistant does not report favorably.

45. *Sindia's District of Bujrunggurh*.—The Soobah, Wamon Rao, gives great satisfaction. He is reported to be intelligent and zealous in the performance of his duties and agreeable in his relations with the Political Assistant. The fairs of Bujrunggurh and Araon were well attended. These fairs are the principal events of the year in these distant pergunnahs; they are attended by the villagers from all parts and last fifteen days. The officers of the Central India Horse go from Goona and help by lending their Band and getting up tent-pegging and other feats of horsemanship to add to the attractions of the fair.

None of the Chiefs of this small Agency were able to attend the Imperial Assemblage. Poverty was the principal excuse for their absence.

CHAPTER IV.

JUDICIAL.

No Acts of the Supreme Legislature have been extended to any part of the Central India Agency during 1876-77.

The following changes occurred amongst the Cantonment Magistrates: Colonel Lester from Mhow was transferred to Sirdarpore as Bheel Agent, with command of the Mālwa Bheel Corps.

Major Temple from Nowgong was posted to Mhow, being succeeded by Captain Dalrymple, Boundary Settlement Officer, Bhopal.

Major Playfair was appointed to Neemuch, *vice*-Colonel Dickson, proceeded on furlough.

Captain Roberts was reposted to Morar on return from furlough.

SECTION I.—Civil Justice.

COURT OF	NUMBER OF SUITS.					DISPOSED OF DURING 1876-77.			
	Pending at close of 1876-76.	Filed during 1876-77.	Total.	Disposed of during 1876-77.	Pending at close of 1876-77.	Value.	Average cost of conduct of suits.	Average duration of cases.	Average value of suits.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Days.	Rs. a. p.
Political Agent, Gwalior ...	1	10	11	10	1	462 4 0	0 6 7	0 50	40 3 7
Do. do. Bhopal ...	15	548	563	543	20	45,429 13 6	5 7 4	5 60	83 10 7
Do. do. Western Malwa	7	60	67	59	8	4,457 10 0	5 11 11	40 07	75 8 10
Deputy Bheel Agent, Manpoor..	12	146	158	149	9	4,795 11 1	2 9 9	1 31	32 2 11
Political Assistant, Goona ...	5	56	61	48	13	5,014 1 0	1 8 4	20 30	104 7 4
Assistants to Agent, Governor-General, Indore ...	39	411	450	377	73	19,924 11 11	3 11 7	2 23	52 13 7
Total	79	1,231	1,310	1,186	124	80,083 4 3	4 5 11	4 24	67 8 5
Civil Judge, Mhow...	2	59	60	60	...	46,445 3 3	54 7 7	1 23	774 1 4
Small Cause Court, Mhow ...	204	1,503	1,712	1,065	47	57,099 8 0	3 11 8	0 06	34 4 8
Civil Judge, Morar...	7	42	49	46	3	12,720 15 3	23 1 0	1 71	276 8 8
Small Cause Court, Morar ...	17	365	382	376	6	10,427 8 5	2 13 4	1 14	27 11 8
Civil Judge, Neemuch ...	5	5	10	8	2	19,093 9 3	107 5 1	19 53	2,386 11 2
Small Cause Court, Neemuch...	18	257	275	270	5	9,592 15 2	3 10 2	0 53	36 9 7
Do. do. Nowgong...	3	173	170	173	3	489 10 0	1 8 8	1 00	2 13 2
Total	256	2,403	2,664	2,598	63	1,56,163 5 10	5 4 5	0 51	60 1 8
GRAND TOTAL	375	3,639	3,974	3,784	190	2,30,240 10 1	4 15 10	1 03	61 14 5

2. The foregoing Statement shows an increase in the number of suits filed, as compared with 1875-76. The value of suits has risen in Political Courts from Rupees 61,216-6-11 in 1875-76 to Rupees 80,088-4-3 in 1876-77, and has fallen in Cantonment Courts from Rupees 2,55,473-9 to Rupees 1,56,153-5-10 for the same years. This fall is principally in the Neemuch Cantonment, where the value of suits in 1875-76 was Rupees 93,855-5-10, and in 1876-77 Rupees 28,976-8-5.

In the aggregate their value has decreased from Rupees 3,16,689-15-11 to Rupees 2,36,246-10-1 during 1875-76 and 1876-77 respectively, whilst the number filed has increased from 3,392 to 3,639.

The average value of each suit has been in Political Courts Rupees 67-8-5, and in Cantonment Courts Rupees 60-1-8, against Rupees 67-15-1 and Rupees 98-2-11 respectively for the preceding year.

The average cost of conduct has been in Political Courts Rupees 4-5-11 or 6·45 per cent. of value, and in Cantonment Courts Rupees 5-4-5 or 8·76 per cent. of value against Rupees 4-2-6 or 6·11 per cent. of value, and Rupees 5-2-2 or 5·23 per cent. of value respectively for the same Courts in 1875-76.

In the average duration of cases there is an increase in Political Courts, and a decrease in Cantonment Courts, the numbers being for 1875-76, 3·98 and 1·16 in Political Courts and Cantonment Courts, respectively, against 4·24 and 0·51 for 1876-77.

The number of suits remaining on the files undisposed of at the end of the year was 190, being in proportion of 4·78 of the whole number instituted against 335, being in the proportion of 8·72 of the whole number for 1875-76.

The number of suits disposed of in the Mhow Court is more than double the aggregate of those adjudicated in the Cantonment Courts at Morar, Neemuch, and Nowgong.

3. *Registration.*—Two hundred and ninety documents were registered by the Cantonment Magistrates at Mhow, Morar, Neemuch, and Nowgong, and Rupees 519-4 realized in fees.

SECTION II.—

State

COURT OF	PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1876-76.		INSTITUTED DURING 1876-77.		TOTAL.		ESCAPED.		DIED.		TRANSFERRED.		DISCHARGED.	
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
Political Agent, Gwalior	10	0	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
" " Bhopal	...	3	1	210	129	213	130	...	...	1	1	25	66	35
" " Bundeleund	...	13	4	69	45	82	40	...	...	...	41	28	16	6
" " Bagheleund	17	7	17	7	...	...	...	...	...	8	3
" " Western Malwa	...	10	6	62	20	72	26	1	1	1	7	3	12	4
Bheel Agent	21	13	21	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy Bheel Agent	...	6	5	111	74	117	70	...	...	...	6	3	21	18
Political Assistant, Goona	...	3	3	52	32	55	35	...	...	...	...	...	8	4
Assistants to Agent, Governor-General, Indore	...	14	6	212	165	226	171	1	...	1	1	3	83	61
Total	...	49	25	704	491	813	516	2	1	3	2	83	216	132
Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow	...	2	2	319	231	321	233	...	...	...	11	5	85	62
" " Morar	178	124	178	124	...	...	...	2	1*	24	17*
" " Neemuch...	1	1	256	168	257	169	...	...	1	1	...	...	31	20
" " Nowgong...	130	79	130	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1
Total	...	3	3	883	602	886	605	...	...	1	1	13	147	100
Grand Total	...	52	28	1,647	1,093	1,699	1,121	2	1	4	3	95	363	232

* These figures do not correspond with Return submitted by Cantonment Magistrate, Morar.

Criminal Justice.

ment A.

CONVICTED.		PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1876-77.		TOTAL.		WHIPPED.		TRANSPORTED.		SENTENCED TO DEATH.		FINED ONLY.		MISCELLANEOUS PUNISHMENT INFLICTED.		TOTAL.		AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES.
Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.
8	5	...	...	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	8	5	Days. 283
114	77	7	4	213	130	6	6	2	1	2	1	60	35	44	34	114	77	1'80
25	15	...	...	82	49	2	2	...	...	...	...	7	1	16	12	25	15	13'91
9	4	...	...	17	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	9	4	3'85
37	12	14	6	72	26	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	1	33	9	37	12	67'16
21	13	...	...	21	13	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	12	21	13	1'00
90	58	...	...	117	79	6	2	...	...	...	...	68	45	16	11	90	53	3'21
19	17	28	14	55	35	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	3	14	12	19	17	32'52
131	99	7	7	226	171	2	2	8	8	...	...	88	59	33	30	131	99	1'96
454	300	56	31	813	516	19	14	13	11	3	2	227	144	192	129	454	300	7'35
219	162	6	4	321	233	20	15	...	...	...	...	9	5	190	142	219	162	3'50
152	106*	...	...	178	124	14	11*	...	...	...	...	82	53*	56	42*	152	106*	1'90
223	146	2	2	257	169	7	6	...	...	...	...	157	98	59	42	223	146	2'47
123	78	...	...	130	79	6	6	...	...	...	...	80	42	37	30	123	78	1'96
717	492	8	6	886	605	47	38	...	...	...	...	328	198	342	256	717	492	2'70
171	792	64	37	1,699	1,121	66	52	13	11	3	2	555	342	534	385	1,171	792	4'78

SECTION II.—

State

NATURE OF CRIMES.		PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1876-78.		INSTITUTED DURING 1876-77.		TOTAL.		ESCAPED.		DIED.		TRANSFERRED.		DISCHARGED.		
		PERSONS.	CASES.	PERSONS.	CASES.	PERSONS.	CASES.	PERSONS.	CASES.	PERSONS.	CASES.	PERSONS.	CASES.	PERSONS.	CASES.	
1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	
POLITICAL COURTS.	Murder and attempted murder...	2	1	7	4	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
	Culpable homicide ...	...	7	2	13	10	20	12	...	...	...	...	...	7	3
	Dacoity ...	...	11	7	50	21	67	23	1	1	2	1	4	8	3
	Receiving stolen property	2	2	12	9	14	11	1	1	4	3
	Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	17	9	17	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
	Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	14	8	203	173	277	181	1	...	1	1	50	31	80	45	
	Miscellaneous offences	...	13	5	396	265	409	270	...	...	...	27	18	110	76
	Total	...	49	25	764	491	813	516	2	1	3	2	62	50	216	182
CANTONMENT COURTS.	Murder and attempted murder...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
	Culpable homicide ...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dacoity ...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Receiving stolen property	...	...	42	34	42	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
	Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
	Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	1	1	172	143	173	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	24
	Miscellaneous offences	...	2	2	602	420	604	422	...	...	...	13	5	109	72
	Total	...	3	3	893	602	896	605	1	1	13	6	147	100
	Grand total	...	52	29	1,647	1,093	1,699	1,121	2	1	4	3	65	56	363	232

Criminal Justice.

ment B.

CONVICTED.		PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1878-77.		TOTAL.		WHIPPED.		TRANSFERRED.		SENTENCED TO DEATH.		FINED ONLY.		MISCELLANEOUS PUNISHMENT INFLICTED.		TOTAL.		Average duration of Cases.
Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.
6	4	...	...	9	5	...	...	3	2	1	1	..	...	2	1	6	4	43'34
8	6	5	3	20	12	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	6	5	8	6	10'49
38	14	14	9	87	28	...	...	10	9	...	...	...	...	28	5	38	14	30'06
9	7	...	...	14	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	6	9	7	16'35
8	5	5	3	17	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	8	5	13'20
117	92	28	12	277	181	16	11	...	...	...	...	13	8	89	73	117	92	7'60
268	172	4	4	409	270	3	3	...	...	...	...	213	135	52	34	268	172	4'43
454	300	56	31	813	516	19	14	13	11	3	2	227	144	192	129	454	300	7'35
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'98
1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2'47
1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3'50
39	31	...	...	42	34	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	2	33	27	39	31	3'17
...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'90
140	119	1	1	173	144	35	23	...	...	...	...	12	10	93	81	140	119	2'70
536	340	7	5	664	422	10	8	...	...	...	...	312	188	214	148	536	340	2'63
717	492	8	8	886	605	47	38	...	...	...	...	328	198	342	258	717	492	2'70
171	792	64	37	1,699	1,121	88	52	13	11	3	2	555	342	534	395	1,171	792	4'78

Statement C.

NATURE OF CRIMES.	ADJUDICATED IN THE COURTS OF		TOTAL.
	Political Officers.	Cantonment Magistrates.	
Murder and attempted murder...	9	2	11
Culpable homicide ...	15	1	16
Dacoity ...	53	1	54
Receiving stolen property ...	14	42	56
Robbery ...	12	3	15
Theft ...	249	172	421
Miscellaneous offences ...	405	657	1,062
Total ...	757	878	1,635

4. From the above Statements a decrease of crime is exhibited as compared with 1875-76.

Eleven persons were brought to trial for murder and attempted murder against 12 of 1875-76; 16 for culpable homicide against 14; and 54 for dacoity against 116.

The total number of persons tried was 1,635 against 1,939 for the preceding year. In the Court of Political Officers the number for 1875-76 and 1876-77 was 936 and 757 respectively, and in Cantonment Courts 1,003 and 878 for the same years.

The total number of cases was 1,084. The convictions were 1,171 out of 1,635 persons tried, being 71.62 per cent. against 66.37 for 1875-76.

The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 37, and the number of persons awaiting trial 64 against 28 and 52, respectively, at the close of 1875-76.

Three persons were sentenced to death and 13 to transportation. The punishment of whipping was inflicted on 66 persons.

The average duration of trials in Political Courts was 7.35 days, and in Cantonment Courts 2.67 days against 5.71 and 3.74 for 1875-76.

The number of witnesses who attended the Political Courts was 1,061. Of these 839 were detained for one day only. The average number of days for each was 3.44 against 1.22 for 1875-76.

In Cantonment Courts 1,249 witnesses attended, of these 1,226 were detained for one day only. The average number of days for each was 1.09 against 1.90 for 1875-76.

SECTION III.—*Police.*

5. The number and cost of police maintained is given in the following Statement:—

NAME OF OFFICE.	PAID BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.			PAID BY LOCAL, MUNICIPAL OR STATE FUNDS.			TOTAL OF ALL GRADES.		
	Men of all grades.		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.
	Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
British or Local Police under Political Officers.	8	161	19,640 0 0	...	170	13,078 0 0	8	331	32,718 0 0
Cantonment Police ...	...	...	.....	...	315	26,261 4 6	...	315	26,261 4 6
Total ...	8	161	19,640 0 0	...	495	39,339 4 6	8	646	58,979 4 6

The number of Mounted Police is 8 and of Foot 646. The cost has been to the British Government Rupees 19,640, and to Local Municipal, or Local State Funds Rupees 39,339-4-6, giving a total amount of Rupees 58,979-4-6.

The Sipri Cantonment Police have been added to the Returns this year by the Cantonment Magistrate, Morar.

Two prisoners effected their escape, one from the Jail at Agar, and the other from Manpoor.

Maharaja Holkar's new Jail in the Indore city has been opened.

A Jail for thuggee prisoners has been built within Residency limits at Indore, and is now occupied.

The Bheel Agent proposes building a Jail at Sirdarpoor from local funds.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE.

His Highness Maharaja Holkar has paid Rupees 11,00,000, the 18th or last instalment of one million on account of the Holkar State Railway Loan.

2. *Opium*.—The Statement in the margin shows the number of chests that passed the scales during the year ending 31st March 1877, and the amount of duty realized. The total number of chests weighed was 48,018, representing in duty paid to Government, Rupees 2,88,10,800, being 6,018 chests, or Rupees 36,10,800 more than the estimate for the year.

Year ending 31st March 1877.	Number of chests.	Amount of duties.	
		Rupees.	£
Estimate ...	42,000	2,52,00,000	2,520,000
Actual ...	48,018	2,88,10,800	2,881,080
Increase ...	6,018	36,10,800	361,080

In addition to the above amount, Rupees 18,750 were realized by the sale of stamped paper for hoondees in payment of the duty. The expense of establishment kept up by Government in Malwa during the year was Rupees 11,810.

Of the 48,018 chests the weighments were made as follows:—

At Indore...	...	...	21,105
„ Rutlam	...	...	1,627
„ Dhar ...	...	...	3,282
„ Oojein	...	...	15,509
„ Oodeypoor	...	...	6,495
Total			48,018 chests.

The one Rupee cess upon chests weighed at Indore and Oojein for the construction and repairs of roads used by the opium traffic is as follows:—

	Rs.
Collected at Indore from 1st April 1876 to 31st March 1877 ...	21,105
Collected at Oojein from 1st April 1876 to 31st March 1877 ...	15,509
Total ...	36,614

3. The following tables give the sources and amount of the ordinary Imperial Revenue, the contributions by Native States to contingents,

the tributes, and fixed payments for Istumrar lands, and the details of the local funds.

I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.

				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>as.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Land revenue, abkaree, &c.	...	...	...	8,936	7	11
Sale of Stamps	...	...	...	27,450	11	4
Judicial fees and receipts	...	...	...	2,574	11	2
				<i>Rs. as. p.</i>		
Electric Telegraph	...	...	...	57,242	4	5
Postal	...	...	...	1,32,848	5	3
				<hr/>		
				1,90,090	9	8
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	2,435	11	10
				<hr/>		
Grand Total	...	...	...	2,31,488	3	11
				<hr/>		

II.—Payments by Native States.

Contribution to Contingents	...	...	...	3,46,496	12	0
Tributes assigned to British Government	...	...	...	3,85,244	11	7
Tributes paid through British Government	...	...	...	2,47,441	0	2
Fixed payments for istumrar lands	...	...	...	.....
				<hr/>		
Grand Total	...	...	...	9,79,182	7	9
				<hr/>		

III.—Revenue.

NAME OF FUNDS.	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.									Balance on 31st March 1877.
	Balance on 1st April 1876.	Total receipts during the year.	Grand total receipts.	Collection and manage- ment of Su- perintende- nce.	Public Works Pro- per.	Local Im- provements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospitals Dispen- saries.	Grants to shareers in Road dues.	Miscella- neous.	Total.	
I. Cantonment Local Funds.	Rs. a. p. 47,860 5 0	Rs. a. p. 2,10,054 7 1	Rs. a. p. 12,57,914 12 7	Rs. a. p. 8,911 4 5	Rs. a. p. 49,657 3 3	Rs. a. p. 2,263 5 0	Rs. a. p. 31,498 0 1	Rs. a. p. 2,103 0 5	Rs. a. p. 8,649 15 3	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 70,432 9 8	Rs. a. p. 1,85,508 12 1	Rs. a. p. 72,348 0 6
II. Political Agon- cies and Mann- poor Pergunnah Funds.	Rs. a. p. 20,553 10 8	Rs. a. p. 68,976 3 7	Rs. a. p. 89,529 14 3	Rs. a. p. 27,416 0 0	Rs. a. p. 20,806 7 9	Rs. a. p. 2,133 13 0	Rs. a. p. 4,705 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1,692 10 0	Rs. a. p. 1,359 7 4	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 14,372 12 5	Rs. a. p. 73,545 3 0	Rs. a. p. 18,981 11 3
III. Fund raised for special purpose.	Rs. a. p. 15,736 9 2	Rs. a. p. 39,573 11 2	Rs. a. p. 55,360 4 4	Rs. a. p. 14,724 0 0	Rs. a. p. 2,796 10 8	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 610 0 0	Rs. a. p. 4,921 3 10	Rs. a. p. 10,453 4 10	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 9,321 10 8	Rs. a. p. 43,026 14 0	Rs. a. p. 12,333 6 4
IV. Collections from Local road dues, &c.	Rs. a. p. 19,005 13 3	Rs. a. p. 29,992 7 3	Rs. a. p. 49,999 4 6	Rs. a. p. 2,595 0 0	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 4,039 0 0	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 204 0 0	Rs. a. p. 23,185 14 0	Rs. a. p. 409 11 9	Rs. a. p. 30,432 9 9	Rs. a. p. 18,595 10 9
Grand total ...	Rs. a. p. 1,03,298 6 7	Rs. a. p. 3,48,500 13 1	Rs. a. p. 4,51,833 3 8	Rs. a. p. 53,640 4 5	Rs. a. p. 73,350 5 8	Rs. a. p. 4,397 2 0	Rs. a. p. 44,101 0 1	Rs. a. p. 8,690 4 3	Rs. a. p. 20,665 11 5	Rs. a. p. 23,185 14 0	Rs. a. p. 1,03,536 12 0	Rs. a. p. 93,31,573 6 10	Rs. a. p. 1,20,259 12 10

CHAPTER VI.

EDUCATION.

Return showing the condition of the Schools reported upon in the Central India Agency, 1876-77.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	No. of Schools.			Average daily attendance of pupils.	EXPENDITURE DURING 1876-77.			SOURCE AND AMOUNT OF INCOME DURING 1876-77.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Teachers' salary.	Contingent and other expenses.	Totals.	Grants-in-aid from British Government.	One per cent. grants made from Local Funds and Native States.	Contributions and subscriptions.	Fees from pupils.	Total.
Agency and Cantonment Schools	6	3	9	741'89	30,918 11 10	3,780 5 9	34,697 1 7	13,432 0 0	13,824 9 7	11,217 0 0	3,148 0 0	41,621 9 7
Manpoor and Native States' Schools	101	1	102	3314'69	42,070 4 9	4,055 11 6	46,125 0 3	993 7 3	50 6 8	60 0 0	28 4 6	1,135 2 5
Military Schools	4	...	4	322'38	1,170 10 0	461 14 8	1,632 8 8	900 0 0	400 0 0	99 1 0	105 9 0	1,594 10 0
GRAND TOTALS	111	4	115	4381'96	74,157 10 7	8,207 15 11	82,455 10 6	15,328 7 3	14,275 0 3	11,376 1 0	3,371 13 6	44,351 6 0

NOTE.—No Returns were furnished in this form regarding the Indore, Gwalior, Dhar, and Dewas State Schools.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL, INDORE RESIDENCY COLLEGE.

THE RESIDENCY COLLEGE.

2. In November 1876 Mr. Mackay was appointed Principal of the Indore Residency College, and classed in the Third Grade of the Educational Department. In February 1877* His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to affiliate the Residency College to the University of Calcutta, and in March the 'Syndicate' of the University named the College a centre of examination for the Matriculation and first Arts Examinations. The first University Examination will be held in this College on the 26th of November, and candidates from Dhar, Rutlam, the Zoroastrian School at Mhow and the Indore City Madrissa have signified their intention of appearing. Next year we may hope that every high school in Malwa will send up its quota of candidates. There being no other University centre nearer than Nassik on the one side, and Sehore on the other, the Residency College naturally becomes the head-quarters of education in Malwa. The people of the province will look up to this institution as the place where their Chiefs are educated, and the Chiefs themselves will, in after days, regard it with affectionate interest. Under these circumstances its influence may reasonably be expected to extend beyond Indore.

3. During the year under review the Principal visited and reported upon the schools in Indore (the City), Dewas, Rutlam Jowra, Agar, and Sirdarpoor.

4. The Rajkumar classes continue to be fairly attended. In the Senior Division Political Economy (*Mr. Fawcett's Manual*) has been added to the list of studies, *Gulliver's Travels* has been finished, and Lethbridge's *Easy Selections* begun.

5. The young Chiefs meet together in school and on the polo ground on the most friendly terms. Polo indeed has helped much to bring about these pleasant relations. School games are played regularly twice a week.

6. Four boys of the Rajkumar classes, accompanied by Mr. Mackay, visited Bombay during the Rakhi holidays. The visit was a hurried one, but the boys thoroughly enjoyed it, and saw all that was best worth seeing. The Raja of Rutlam accompanied by his tutor, Mr. Reid, visited Bombay at the same time.

7. The following are the students now on the rolls of the Rajkumar classes:—

Sevajee Rao Holkar, }
Jeswant Rao Holkar, } The Maharaja's sons.

The Raja of Dewas.

The Raja of Rutlam.

Jiaji Rajo Puar.

Yassin Mahomed Khan, of the Bhopal family.

Nawab Bahadoor, eldest son of the late Nawab of Banda.

Umrao Bahadoor.

Sirdar Bahadoor.

Raghunath Sing, eldest son of the late Raja of Amjhira.

The Thakoor of Baghli.

The Thakoor of Bakhtgar.

The Rana of Jobut.

The Rana of Mathwar.

The Rana-of Girwana.

The Bhoomia of Jamnia.

The Bhoomia of Nimkhera (Tirla).

The Bhoomia of Kali Baori.

Takht Sing.

Amar Sing.

There are now 172 students in all on the rolls of the Residency College.

THE MHOW ZOROASTRIAN SCHOOL.

8. As there are no primary schools in Mhow, Guzerathi, Marathi, Hindi, and English have all to be taught here from the very beginning; and it reflects credit on the teachers that they have been able from time to time to prepare boys successfully for the Entrance Examination of the Bombay University.

This school is honorably distinguished by the large amount collected in fees and subscriptions from the parents. During the past year Rupees 1,377 have been raised in fees alone.

The Sehore High School, with more than twice the number of pupils during the same period, only derived Rupees 581 from this source.

THE MHOW MISSION SCHOOL.

9. This school, which receives a grant-in-aid of Rupees 240 a month, was examined this year by Mr. Thompson, Inspector of Schools, Central Provinces, and unfavorably reported on.

THE SEHORE HIGH SCHOOL.

10. Mr. Thompson also inspected this school, which is the largest in Central India. In his report he approves generally of the work done during the past year; but pronounces the staff too large and expensive. He recommends that one English and one Vernacular Teacher be dispensed with.

The Political Agent proposes forming special classes for the sons of nobles and petty Chiefs.

THE SEHORE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

11. The average daily attendance of girls at this school for the year was 56.35. The annual cost of the school amounts to Rupees 2,224, no fees are raised. The attendance should bear a fairer proportion to the expenditure, and a small charge should be made where parents can afford to pay.

THE NEEMUCH CANTONMENT SCHOOL.

12. The average daily attendance at this school is only 80·6, yet Rupees 439 have been raised during the year in fees. The total expenditure for the year is put down in Return G as Rupees 1,424, but no explanation is given of the fact that the entire revenue for the year consists of this sum of Rupees 439 levied in fees.

MILITARY SCHOOLS (LOCAL REGIMENTS).

13. The Regimental School of the Malwa Bheel Corps has an average daily attendance of 148, a large proportion of the pupils are Naiks. The Head Master is a steady and painstaking teacher. Mr. Mackay visited the school in June. A new Head Master has been placed in charge of the school of the 1st Regiment of Central India Horse, which had become sadly disorganised. The average daily attendance fell as low as 39. The annual expenditure on the Bhopal Battalion Regimental School (Rupees 254) seems low when viewed together with the average daily attendance 82·7. This indeed is by far the cheapest school reported on. The Regimental School at Goona (2nd Central India Horse) has an average daily attendance of 52·68 against an annual expenditure of Rupees 360.

THE INDORE CITY SCHOOL.

14. This large school is attended exclusively by Mahrattas. The Maharaja. Holkar takes a lively interest in its welfare; this year spending several days in examining the various classes. In May Mr. Mackay briefly examined the higher classes in presence of the Maharaja's two sons, the Minister, the Superintendent of State Education and others. The course of English study is perhaps a little too ambitious, boys reading Shakespeare and Milton before they can understand a simple newspaper paragraph. A few boys are sent up every year for the Entrance Examination of the Bombay University.

THE DEWAS SCHOOL.

15. This school has been recently established; but is already well attended. It is the only educational establishment of any description in the State. It was inspected this year by Mr. Mackay in presence of the Raja and the Minister, His Highness examining the boys in Marathi. A suitable building is much wanted.

THE RUTLAM SCHOOLS.

16. Rutlam is the only State in the Agency that can boast a well organized system of public instruction. In addition to the Central College, there are several primary schools in the city supported by the State, and there is a well-attended and admirably conducted girls' school. There are eighteen village schools, in which upwards of 200 children are taught to read and write their own vernacular. A highly qualified Native Inspector visits these schools periodically. The interest which the Superintendent, Mir Shahamat Ali, C.S.I., has created among the

people of Rutlam in the cause of education is still more strikingly evinced by the fact, that in the city there are sixteen private schools, in which 582 boys and 35 girls are being educated. The Central College is the largest educational institution in Malwa. A large and highly paid staff of teachers is maintained, and the classes are accommodated in a spacious, handsome, and convenient building. Sanscrit, Hindee, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, English, History, Geography, and Mathematics are taught. There is a lithographic press attached to the College, where a weekly newspaper is printed, and from which a number of useful works in the vernacular issue. Mr. Mackay spent several days in examining the English classes, and reported upon them to the Superintendent and Political Agent.

THE JOWRA SCHOOL.

17. This school was inspected by Mr. Mackay in May. The staff of teachers in the English Department is small; with the present establishment we cannot look for a regular succession of classes rising to the level of the Matriculation Examination. The Arabic and Persian classes are all that one would expect to find in a Mahomedan State. A new Head Master, a graduate in honors of the Calcutta University, has lately been appointed.

THE DHAR SCHOOLS.

18. The fine school house at Dhar was opened in July last. There are now 374 pupils of both sexes on the rolls. The Political Agent reports favorably on the quality of the teaching. There are twelve District schools, in which 303 children receive an elementary education. The Political Agent visited one of them, the only school in a town (Kuksi) of perhaps 10,000 inhabitants, and found that only 25 boys attended it. The teaching, he adds, was below mediocrity.

It is however the intention of the Maharaja to appoint a qualified Inspector for these District schools.

THE MAUNPOOR SCHOOLS.

19. There are three schools in this district, educating 107 boys, which gives a ratio of nearly 1 to 37 of the entire population. A night school has recently been opened for the benefit of the agricultural classes. The school at Khurdi is intended for the Bheels. The attendance is, as yet, very poor.

GWALIOR SCHOOLS.

20. No particulars have been received regarding the working of the Lashkar College, and the 91 District schools said to exist. It is perhaps however sufficient to know that this large educational establishment is maintained at a cost of Rupees 2,141 (whether this is the cost per annum or per mensem is not stated); or less than Rupees 24 for each school, putting the College out of the question.

BAGHELCOND SCHOOLS.

21. There are twenty-six schools in Baghelcund, educating some 800 boys. Their total cost to the State is Rupees 5,898 a year.

THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, BUNDELCUND.

22. This institution, which was established by the Bundelcund Chiefs as a memorial of the late Lord Mayo, is now in its second year. The largest number of students on the rolls during the year was 35. The average daily attendance was 20. The pupils are for the most part cadets of the noble families of Bundelcund, but there are one or two young Chiefs and Chief's sons on the rolls. Among these are—

The Raja of Chutterpoor.

The Raja of Sarila.

The Raja of Kunyadhana.

Sons of the Maharaja of Samthar.

Sons of the Maharaja of Ajaigurh.

The course of instruction as in the sister institution for Malwa is necessarily elementary, but what is taught is taught thoroughly. The Political Agent reports favorably on the discipline maintained and speaks of the pleasant relations subsisting between the Principal and his boys.

STATE SCHOOLS, BUNDELCUND.

23. Returns from 26 States show 48 schools, with an average daily attendance of 1,333 pupils. The total annual expenditure on these institutions amounted to Rupees 17,620. These returns compared with those of the preceding year, exhibit improvement. There is an increase in the numbers of students and a decrease in the cost of instruction. The teaching is generally confined to the vernacular with the ordinary supplementary branches of a plain education.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RAILWAYS.

Review by the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, on the Annual Progress Report of the Chief Engineer on the Public Works Department of the Administration for 1876-77.

THE Chief Engineer's report on the progress of public works in Central India during the year 1876-77 is satisfactory, and the work done reflects credit on the officers in executive charge of divisions.

The total expenditure was Rupees 12,48,462; of this sum Rupees 10,72,122 was from grants from Imperial funds, the remainder being contributions from local funds and Native States.

Of original works completed during the year, the most important were the Dhar and the Sutna Bela roads. Of those under construction, the Dewas and Ashta road is progressing favourably; seven miles are open, and bridging and earth-work are completed in eighteen miles. On the Nowgong and Sutna road (100 miles in length) good progress has been made in each of the five sections into which the road has been divided. The works on the Ghat have been pushed on, and the bridges over rivers and culverts approach completion. All these roads are feeders to the rail, and will be of great and increasing value to the States through which they pass.

The opening of the Nerbudda bridge on the Holkar State Railway has caused a decrease in the receipts of the ferry at Kherie Ghat (Indore and Khandwa road) from Rupees 28,451 in 1875-76 to Rupees 9,272 during the year under report. The opening of the roadway under the railway bridge will close the ferry. The delay in the completion of the Ghat works on the railway throws much traffic just now on the road between Indore and the temporary railway terminus at Choral; but, with the opening of the rail, which may be looked for by the end of the year, the importance of the Khandwa road will cease, except as a feeder to the rail, and an alternative military road into Malwa.

Communication on all the roads throughout Central India has been effectually kept up; repairs and metalling have been carefully attended to.

Of roads in contemplation the proposed link between the rail at Oojcin and the cantonments of Mehidpoor and Agar will be anxiously looked for. The estimates are before Government.

In the stations of Mhow, Morar, Indore, Neemuch, and Sutna, several new works have been constructed, and all public buildings kept in good repair.

Nagode has been abandoned as a military cantonment. A squadron of cavalry is now quartered at Sutna, and the regiment of Madras Native Infantry formerly at Nagode has been made available for duty elsewhere.

The administrative ability of Colonel Cadell, the Chief Engineer, is well known to the Government of India, and it is a pleasant duty to record my obligation to him for the good work he has done in Central India.

(Sd.). H. D. DALY, *Major-Genl.,*
Agent, Govr.-Genl., for Central India

Annual Progress Report of Public Works under the Central India Agency for the year 1876-77.

The grant assigned to Central India from Imperial funds was Rupees 11,14,300. It subsequently stood at Rupees 11,09,700.

The expenditure, as shown in the appendices, amounted to Rupees 10,65,842 for works, and Rupees 6,780 miscellaneous advances, &c.,—total Rupees 10,72,122, showing a lapse of Rupees 37,578.

Part of this lapse is due to the stoppage of work on the Artillery barracks and their subsidiary buildings (Budget items Nos. 1 & 2) by order of Government. The estimate for the supply of water for the cantonment was not ready, and the allotment was re-appropriated for other works. Rupees 5,000, transferred for the repair of the Maihar and Rewah road, was received too late to be utilised, and there was a decrease in the expenditure on establishment of Rupees 8,435, and Rupees 1,993 for tools and plant.

In addition to the expenditure from the Imperial grant, there has been an expenditure from local funds and contributions from Native States of Rupees 1,76,840, giving a total of Rupees 12,48,462, the charge for establishment being 26.16 per cent. on the total outlay.

MILITARY.

Mhow.—The cantonment roads, military buildings, and drains were kept in repair; the usual bunds for the retention of water were constructed across the bed of the Sartair; some wells were deepened, and galleries were run in three wells, bringing a slight increase to the water-supply.

Artillery.—Under instructions from the Government of India, expenditure on the new Horse Artillery barracks and their subsidiary buildings was temporarily suspended. The estimates have lately been sanctioned, and the work will now be pushed on. The sites for these buildings were partially levelled, and stone and brick collected.

The hospital for camp-followers, and the small wards to the European Infantry and Artillery single men's hospital, were completed during the year. An expense magazine was built in the new lines for the Horse Artillery, and the two old Artillery barracks had new roofs of corrugated iron put over them.

Cavalry.—The female hospital for the Cavalry was nearly completed during the official year. The re-roofing of both the old Cavalry barracks was commenced and completed.

The construction of No. 6 barrack was considered unnecessary, and the foundations and plinth have been dismantled under the authority of the Government of India.

European Infantry.—New iron roofs have been constructed over the two remaining old single men's barracks.

The Commissariat porter godown was completed.

A careful survey has been made for the water-supply of Mhow; the rough project was submitted, and the fair estimate is now being prepared.

MINOR WORKS.

MHOW.

Artillery.—Quarters were built for a Native doctor attached to the Royal Artillery camp followers' hospital, and cook-houses for the matron of the Artillery and Infantry female hospitals.

Cavalry.—The railings to the new barracks and hospitals for cavalry and infantry were remodelled. Louvres were added to the veranda archways of the quarter-guard and cells. New arm-racks were provided in the upper floors of Nos. 1 and 2 single men's barracks.

European Infantry.—The wash-houses of the old single men's barracks were enlarged and improved. The old Infantry canteen was converted into an infant school. The old cook-houses were improved, sun-shades supplied to the old single men's barracks, and louvre boards fixed to the archways of the quarter-guard and cells.

Ordnance.—The wells in the fort were deepened; a veranda was added to the forge, and the floor of the gun-shed was paved with stone.

Commissariat.—The porter godowns were paved with stone. The Conductors' quarters (an old vaulted-roof building) were remodelled, and new out-houses built for him.

Native Infantry.—A dry room and forge was added to the Armourer's shop of the Native Infantry, and a new roof put on the out-houses of the hospital camp-followers.

INDORE.

Additions were made to the out-house of the old Barrack Sergeant's bungalow; the European Infantry canteen ventilation was improved, and the quarters for Native officers of infantry were altered and improved.

MEHIDPOOR.

A dry room and forge were added to the Armourers' shop; some improvements were made to the bells of arms; a new ward for contagious diseases was built; the Native Infantry quarter-guard was enlarged and improved, and the ventilation of the old and new hospitals was improved.

AGAR.

An enclosure wall was built round the Native Infantry magazine, and sundry other petty works and improvements were carried out in the Mhow Division.

NEEMUCH.

Three Artillery barracks for single men with out-houses were completed during the year and occupied; petty improvements to the staircase were in progress; three wash-houses, three urinaries, and three Sergeants' cook-rooms were also completed, and a barrack for married men was completed and occupied.

It was considered undesirable to build a new hospital for the Artillery, and one of the double-storied barracks of the European Infantry has been set apart for this purpose.

A double cook-house was built for the new Artillery barracks, as also a privy and plunge bath.

The following works were in active progress at the end of the official year:—

An expense magazine, nearly completed, conductor and coping remaining; the canteen, superstructure in progress; harness room, artificers' shop, and gun-sheds, materials collected.

MINOR WORKS.

NEEMUCH.

A filter and tank for potable water has been provided for the European Infantry lines. The out-houses to the European Infantry hospital have been completed; a coat of asphalt has been laid over the roof of the magazine; some walls have been covered with stone slabs; an additional veranda has been given to the officers' quarters; a new latrine and cook-house have been rebuilt for the garrison cells.

The roads and drains have been kept in repair.

NAGODE.

This station has been abandoned since November 1876. Previous to this some slight expenditure (Rupees 1,001) was incurred on the Native Infantry magazine and contagious diseases hospital.

GOONA.

Some alterations and additions were made to the quarter-guard of the Central India Horse.

CIVIL.

MHOW.

The reconstruction of the cemetery wall was completed during the year. A waiting shed for suitors was built for the Mhow Court-house; additional servants' houses were built for the old dāk bungalow. The walls of the Department Public Works store-yard were raised, and one of the store-rooms rebuilt.

INDORE.

The foundations and plinth of the new Thuggee Jail have been laid, a balcony added to the north face of the Residency, a stable and cook-house built for the Examiner's quarters, and houses for servants for the Chief Engineer's bungalow.

MORAR.

Additional out-houses for the Post Office were completed during the year, and improvements to the roofs of the civil jail were carried out.

SUTNA.

Servants' quarters for the Baghelcund Residency were commenced and completed during the year.

GENERAL.

All the civil buildings in the Agency have been kept in repair.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Indore and Khandwa road.—This road, 80 miles in length, as also the branch of eleven miles from Simrol to Mhow, has been kept in good repair. There is now hardly any traffic on the portion of the road south of the Nerbudda lying within the jurisdiction of the Central Provinces, and the proposal for the transfer of this section of the road to the Central Provinces is now before Government. The opening of the railway to Chooral and the construction of the Nerbudda bridge have considerably reduced traffic, the Kherie Ghat ferry receipts have fallen from Rupees 28,451 in 1875-76 to Rupees 9,272 in 1876-77. The subway of the Nerbudda bridge has lately been opened, and the ferry at Kherie Ghat has been given up since June 1877. Owing to a break in the railway communication between Chooral and Mhow, the traffic in this section of the road is still heavy.

Agra and Bombay road.—Four hundred and fifty-eight miles of this road, beginning at the 20th mile south-east of Agra, is in charge of the Administration. The first section of the road to Gwalior has very heavy traffic on it, and has been maintained as a first-class road. There has been a decrease in the receipts from the Chumbal ferry of Rupees 6,510 during the year, being Rupees 26,359 against Rupees 32,869, which the Executive Engineer states is due to the good harvest, cheap rates of corn causing a decrease in the importation of grain.

From Gwalior to Indore and thence to Boregurb, in the district of Khandeish, the road has been maintained as a second-class road; the traffic is not heavy, and south of Mhow it has fallen considerably owing to the opening of the railway. The Khull Ghat ferry receipts over the Nerbudda have fallen from Rupees 10,508 in 1875-76 to Rupees 8,684 in the current year.

The only original work on this road was a culvert, 26 miles north of Indore, which was completed during the year.

Mhow and Neemuch road.—The entire length of this road, 157½ miles, from Mhow to Neemuch, and 9½ miles of the road north of Neemuch, are now under charge of the Administration; 70 miles of the road, from Mewassa to Neemuch, were taken over from Rajpootana during the year. This section has been maintained in fair order as a metalled road. Some nullas are still unbridged, over which it is for the present proposed to construct causeways, and estimates are in course of preparation.

In the Mhow section, the road in Scindia's and Holkar's territories, 21 miles out of Mhow, has been completely metalled and bridged, with the exception of the Chumbal bridge in course of construction; the iron work of the fourteenth opening failed from weakness in the covering plates, and flaws in some of the ties. New iron work has been ordered out, and in the meantime the opening has been temporarily bridged over and opened to traffic. From the 21st to the 92nd mile in the Dhar, Rutlam, and Sailana districts, the soling coat has been laid down in 50 miles; most of the culverts have been completed; the three large bridges over the Gangnee, Amoonia, and Cho were arched in, and

traffic passed over them. A commencement was made to the bridges over the Soojana and Sumloda nullas, but work was stopped for want of funds. Three new wells have been dug, and the road has been maintained in good order.

Several streams remain unbridged, over which temporary causeways have been constructed.

Dhar road.—This road, 12 miles in length, from Ghattabillode on the Mhow and Neemuch road, has been constructed at the expense of the Dhar State, and was completed during the year.

Dewas and Ashta road.—This is a portion of the road designed to connect Bhopal and Sehore with the Agra and Bombay road. The Dewas section (seven miles) has been completed, with the exception of the third coat of metalling. In Scindia's section the work has been confined to the portion of the road west of Sonkach, a distance of 25½ miles. Earth-work has been completed to the nineteenth mile. All bridges and culverts up to the eighteenth mile have been completed, and the soling coat of metal collected.

Gwalior and Etawah road.—The second section of this road, from Bhind to the Chumbal, was completed during the year. Estimates for the first section, from Gawlior to Bhind, are under review.

Gwalior and Jhansi road.—This road is 65 miles in length. The traffic on the first twelve miles out of Gwalior is heavy, and it will probably be necessary to increase the width of metalling to twelve feet. The road was maintained in good order. A ferry over the Sindh river was kept up during the dry months. A new iron boat was constructed for the ferry.

Jhansi and Sipri road.—This road, 61 miles in length, has been kept in good repair; traffic is light, and only the portions in black soil in the first section have been metalled. Metal for the remainder was collected and will be consolidated during the rains.

Jhansi and Kalpi road.—The portion of the road, 48 miles from Jhansi to Ingoe, under charge of the Agency, has been kept in good order.

BRANCH ROADS.—*Gwalior.*—Twenty-four miles of branch roads in Gwalior and Sipri have been kept in good order.

The Phool bagh diversion was completed this year and opened for traffic.

Jhansi and Nowgong road.—This road, 63 miles in length, has been kept in good order. It crosses two large rivers, the Betwa and the Dhasan. Ferries were maintained departmentally over both, and trestle bridges constructed during the dry months. The Kurar bridge was the only original work in progress during the year; it has three spans of 40 feet. The six remaining wells of the foundations and wings were completed; the abutments, wings and piers have been built; three out of four arches were built, and all will be ready before the rains.

Nowgong and Sutna road.—This road, 100 miles in length, is divided into five sections:—

The first section, fourteen miles to Chhatarpoor, is metalled and bridged.

The second section, from Chhatarpoor to the Ken, 30 miles, is bridged, the soling coat of metal has been spread and con-

solidated, and collection for the second coat is in progress, the first twelve miles being ready and part of the remaining eighteen miles.

On the third section, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Ken to Panna, the earth-work and bridging was almost completed over both the Upper and Lower Ghats. The Moorum topping over the Ghat road was also nearly completed. Metal collection for the soling coat had been commenced : the estimate for the Sumbooa nulla is under consideration.

Fourth section, $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles, Panna to Nagode.—Banking is complete; the bridges in the first twelve miles out of Panna are in active progress; out of 39 culverts the traffic now passes over twelve; fifteen others are in various stages of progress. The remaining $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles into Nagode are metalled and bridged.

Fifth section, Nagode to Sutna, is complete with the exception of the bridges over the Sutna and Amrahan rivers. The estimate for the first has been received. The Amrahan bridge, five spans of 45 feet, has made good progress. During the year nine more wells had been sunk to the required depth, and only two remained to be completed, and were in progress. Four out of the five arches have been turned, and the bridge will soon be opened.

Sutna and Bela road.—This road, 23 miles, connects Rewah with the railways at Sutna. It was completed during the year as a bridged and metalled road from contributions paid by the Rewah State. Eight large bridges were completed in the course of the year's work.

Banda and Saugor road.—The first section, from Banda to Srinagar, is under the North-Western Provinces. The second section, from Srinagar, is metalled and bridged, with the exception of the Urmel river, over which there is a causeway. The third section to Ingoor is also metalled and bridged. The fourth section, from Ingoor to the northern boundary of Saugor, has been kept in abeyance for want of funds. The metalled portion of the road has been kept in good order; the southern portion as a fair weather road. The branch from Nowgong to Srinagar has been maintained in good order as a metalled and bridged road.

Nagode and Kalinjur road.—Thirty-five miles has been maintained as a fair-weather road.

Agar and Oojein road.—Estimates for this important line are now before Government.

The Great Deccan road.—Portion of this road from Maihar to Rewah, 37 miles, was transferred to the Agency late in the year, too late to admit of the utilization of the money placed at the credit of the Administration, to put the road in thorough repair. The Government of India has recommended the acceptance of the proposal of the Central Provinces Administration to transfer the road from Jokhie to Maihar, 34 miles, to the Central India Administration in addition to the portion between Maihar and Rewah, 37 miles, already taken over.

This proposal has been accepted.

(Sd.) E. SWETENHAM, Major, S.C.,
Offg. Chief Engineer for Central India

APPENDIX I.

PART I.

Account of appropriation for Public Works, Imperial, for the year 1876-77

Section A.—Ordinary and Extraordinary.

1.	2.	3.	4.
SERVICE HEADS.	Grant as per budget orders.	Final grants at end of year.	Outlay.
<i>Original Works.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Military	3,34,000	3,31,000	2,18,259
Civil buildings	18,000	21,500	19,555
Communications	1,59,800	1,52,500	1,56,945
Miscellaneous public improvements ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	5,11,800	5,05,000	3,94,759
<i>Repairs.</i>			
Military	87,500	87,500	79,500
Civil buildings	21,100	21,100	17,284
Communications	2,88,000	2,90,200	2,78,202
Miscellaneous public improvements ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	3,96,600	3,98,800	3,74,986
Establishment, ordinary	2,97,100	2,97,100	2,83,665
Tools and plant, ordinary	8,800	8,800	6,820
Profit and loss ... ..	.....	.....	112
Total	12,14,300	12,09,700	10,65,342
Reduction in grant during the year	— 4,609	.....	.....
Decrease in stock	—1,00,000	—1,00,000	—1,00,148
Balance at debit of miscellaneous advances ... ..	.....	.....	+ 6,993
Balance of stock purchases and sales ... ..	.....	.....	— 85
Public works proper	11,09,700	11,09,700	9,72,122

APPENDIX II.

PART I.—(Continued.)

Section B.—Ordinary Expenditure only.

1.	2.	3.	4.
SERVICE HEADS.	Grant as per budget orders.	Final grant at end of year.	Outlay.
<i>Military.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Original works	3,34,000	3,31,000	2,18,259
Repairs	87,500	87,500	79,500
Establishment	99,100	99,100	89,444
Tools and plant	2,800	2,800	2,571
	5,23,400	5,20,400	3,89,774
Decrease of stock purchases and sales ... ..	.....	.....	65
Ditto of stock	—1,00,000	—1,00,000	—1,00,289
Increase of miscellaneous advances ... ..	.....	.....	+ 6,596
<i>Other services.</i>	4,23,400	4,20,400	2,95,017
Civil { Original works	18,000	21,500	19,555
Buildings. { Repairs	21,100	21,100	17,284
Communication { Original works	1,59,800	1,52,500	1,56,945
{ Repairs	2,88,000	2,90,200	2,78,202
Establishment	1,98,000	1,98,000	2,00,221
Tools and plant	6,000	6,000	4,249
Profit and loss ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	6,90,900	6,89,300	6,76,583
Increase of stock purchases and sales ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Ditto of stock ... ..	.....	.....	140
Ditto of miscellaneous advances ... ..	.....	.....	307
	6,90,900	6,89,300	6,77,105
Total	11,14,300	11,09,700	9,72,122
Decrease in grant during the year	4,600	.....	.....
Total Ordinary Expenditure	11,09,700	11,09,700	9,72,122

(Sd.) W. HOGGAR, Head Accountant,
for Examiner of P. W. Accounts, Central India.

APPENDIX III.

FORM No. 68A.

Statement showing the Imperial expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1876-77, to accompany the Administration Report of Central India for that year.

				TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
				Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MILITARY.									
Buildings for the accommodation of European troops.	Mhow	Major	...	1,03,171	40,114	1,43,285	1,81,055	59,410	2,40,465
		Minor	...	14,138	11,893	26,031			
	Neemuch	Major	...	59,955	3,325	63,281			
		Minor	...	2,542	2,690	5,232			
	Indore	Major	...	.....	.....	.....
		Minor	...	1,249	1,387	2,636			
Buildings for the accommodation for Native troops.	Mhow	Major	...	1,340	1,340	15,534	4,195	19,729
		Minor	...	2,143	800	2,943			
	Sirdarpoor	Major	...	.....	.....	.....
		Minor	...	536	208	744			
	Neemuch	Major	...	912	327	1,239			
		Minor	...	546	1,025	1,571			
	Indore	Major	...	5,478	899	6,378			
		Minor	...	82	457	539			
	Mehidpoor	Major	...	2,397	163	2,560			
		Minor	...	660	78	738			
Goonah	Major	...	.....	.....	.....
	Minor	...	1,340	395	1,735				
Ordnance buildings—	Mhow	Minor	...	2,773	730	3,503	2,915	730	3,645
			...	142	...	142			
Commissariat buildings.	Mhow	Major	...	3,462	...	3,462	9,518	1,119	10,637
		Minor	...	5,918	997	6,915			
	Neemuch	Major	...	128	122	250			
		Minor	...	12	...	12			
Works of fortification.	Mhow	Minor	...	251	78	329	7,596	7,154	14,750
			...	1,080	...	1,080			
Cantonment works.	Mhow	Major	...	958	3,604	4,562	1,641	1,409	3,050
		Minor	...	1,725	1,078	2,803			
	Neemuch	Major	...	400	1,528	1,928			
		Minor	...	19	87	106			
	Mehidpoor	Major	...	228	...	228			
		Minor	...	2,935	...	2,935			
Sirdarpoor	Major	779	779	
	Minor	...	...	...	...
Staff buildings	Mhow	Minor	...	195	582	777	1,641	1,409	3,050
			...	1,446	...	1,446			
			...	...	827	827	
All arms of the service.	Mhow	Major	559	559
		Minor	...	...	...	...
Encamping grounds	Mhow	Minor	558	558	...	2,003	2,003
					
Rent of buildings for accommodation of subordinates.	Mhow	Minor	2,003	2,003	...	1,085	1,085
					
Compensation for inferior or deficient quarters	Mhow	Minor	738	738	...	1,837	1,837
			...	...	84	84	
			...	...	263	263	
Rent of buildings for accommodation of troops.	Mhow	Minor	1,440	1,440	...	1,837	1,837
			...	...	397	397	
TOTAL MILITARY				2,18,259	79,500	2,97,759

Statement showing the Imperial expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1876-77, &c.—(Continued.)

				TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
				Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CIVIL BUILDINGS.									
Post Offices	Gwalior	Major	...	2,891	...	2,891			
	Sipri	Minor	...	...	56	56			
	Agar	"	...	32	73	105			
	Mhow	"	...	15	25	40			
	Indore	"	...	...	114	114			
	Neemuch	"	...	...	78	78			
	Sutna	"	...	...	48	48			
	Nagode	"	...	...	18	18			
	Nowgong	"	...	...	52	52			
	Dewas	"	...	...	184	184			
	Burwai	"	...	...	16	16			
	Dholepoor	"	...	...	155	155			
	Morar	"	...	...	46	46			
	Goona	"	...	...	80	80			
	Jhansi	"	...	...	88	88			
				...	353	353			
Public Works buildings.	Indore	Minor	...	2,097	1,831	4,028	2,093	1,336	4,274
	Mhow	"	...	2,375	1,103	3,478			
	Morar	"	...	318	250	568			
	Neemuch	"	...	...	31	31			
	Jhansi	"	...	...	58	58			
Telegraph	Neemuch	Minor	...	10	...	10	5,390	2,773	8,163
	Gwalior	"	...	197	123	320			
	Indore	"	...	...	370	370			
	Ratlam	"	...	...	331	331			
	Mhow	"	...	...	42	42			
	Jowrah	"	...	...	160	160			
	Mundisore	"	...	...	127	127			
	Beorah	"	...	...	184	184			
	Morar	"	...	...	89	89			
	Goona	"	...	...	49	49			
Land Revenue buildings	Nowgong	Minor	...	107	...	107	207	1,475	1,682
	Morar	"	...	10	...	10			
	Indore	"	...	...	397	397			
Law and District Justice, Courts.	Indore	Minor	...	46	37	83	177	397	574
	Mhow	"	...	938	239	1,177			
	Neemuch	"	...	...	65	65			
	Morar	"	...	157	187	344			
	Nowgong	"	...	53	408	461			
	Sehore	"	...	...	64	64			
	Sutna	"	...	...	40	40			
	Indore	Major	...	3,855	...	3,855	1,104	1,100	2,204
	Morar	Minor	...	693	585	1,278			
		"	...	86	676	762			
Jails	Goona	Minor	...	39	168	207	4,634	1,261	5,895
	Agar	"	...	86	...	86			
	Nowgong	"	...	...	361	361			
	Sutna	"	...	...	36	36			
	Sehore	"	...	...	126	126			
Police	Sutna	Minor	...	27	29	56	125	721	846
Administration Residences.	Indore	Minor	...	1,842	4,182	6,024	27	29	56
Secretariate Office	Indore	Minor	...	311	334	645	1,842	4,182	6,024
Political Agencies	Nowgong	Minor	...	...	63	63	311	334	645
	Sutna	"	...	1,333	986	1,699			
	Gwalior	"	...	12	984	996			
	Agar	"	...	87	23	110			
	Goona	"	...	...	297	297			
							1,412	1,803	3,215

Statement showing the Imperial expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1876-77, &c.—(Concluded.)

	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
COMMUNICATIONS.—(Concluded.)						
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Sipri Loop Line ... Minor ...	...	991	991	...	991	991
Jhansi and Nowgong road ... { Major ...	136	4,679	4,815	...	...	...
... { Minor ...	...	10,839	10,839	...	...	...
Bridges over the Korar river in the 47th mile of third section ...	10,050	...	10,050	10,186	15,518	25,704
Nowgong and Sutna road ... { Major ...	...	4,474	4,474	...	...	...
... { Minor ...	448	5,762	6,206	...	...	...
Metalling second section from Chhatarpoor to Ken river, 30 miles ...	3,559	...	3,559	...	...	...
Upper Panna Ghat, second portion of third section ...	16,726	...	16,726	...	...	...
Earth-work in third portion of third section from head of Upper Ghat to Panna ...	2,324	...	2,324	...	...	...
Bridging third portion of third section ...	16,302	...	16,302	...	...	...
Metalling fourth section from Panna to Nagode, 25½ miles ...	3,587	...	3,587	...	...	...
Bridge over the Amrahan river in the third mile of fifth section ...	9,927	...	9,927	...	...	...
Bridging first 12 miles of fourth section from Buragaon to Panna ...	7,779	...	7,779	...	...	...
Metalling third section from Ken to Panna, 13 miles ...	2,742	...	2,742	63,389	10,236	73,625
Banda and Sangor road ... { Major ...	...	4,228	4,228	...	...	...
... { Minor ...	...	4,741	4,741	...	8,969	8,969
Nagode and Kalinjur road ... { Major ...	...	...	...	...	720	720
... { Minor ...	...	720	720	...	...	...
Nowgong and Sreenuggur Loop Line ... { Major ...	...	2,902	2,902	...	4,933	4,933
... { Minor ...	...	2,031	2,031	...	...	...
Great Deccan road between Maihar and Rewah, 37 miles ... Major ...	...	554	554	...	554	554
Other roads ... Minor ...	—157	7,292	7,135	—157	7,292	7,135
TOTAL COMMUNICATIONS ...	...	...	...	1,56,945	2,78,202	4,35,147
Establishment, ordinary ...	...	...	...	2,88,665	...	2,88,665
Tools and plant ...	...	...	...	6,820	...	6,820
Profit and loss ...	...	...	...	112	...	112
TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE ...	...	...	...	6,90,860	3,74,996	10,65,842

(Sd.) W. HOGGAN, *Head Accountant,*
For Examiner of P. W. Accounts, Central India.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the expenditure from the Contributions in the Public Works Department during the year 1876-77.

	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
MILITARY.						
Commissariat buildings at Mhow ...	1,339	...	1,339	1,339	...	1,339
Cantonment works ...	...	4,017	4,017	...	4,017	4,017
TOTAL MILITARY ...	...	...	...	1,339	4,017	5,356
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
Opium buildings at Indore ...	...	623	623	...	623	623
General or miscellaneous ...	5,668	1,192	6,858	5,668	1,192	6,858
TOTAL CIVIL BUILDINGS ...	...	...	...	5,666	1,815	7,481
COMMUNICATIONS.						
Mhow and Neemuch road ...	7,536	...	7,536	7,536	...	7,536
Dhar and Ghatabillode road...	13,987	...	13,987	13,987	...	13,987
Dewas and Ashta road ...	22,900	...	22,900	22,900	...	22,900
Oojein and Muxee road ...	511	...	511	511	...	511
Agra and Bombay road ...	38	25,185	25,221	36	25,185	25,221
Gwalior and Etawah road ...	7,201	...	7,201	7,201	...	7,201
Jhansi and Sipri road ...	1,183	...	1,183	1,183	...	1,183
Gwalior and Jhansi road ...	549	738	1,287	549	738	1,287
Sutna and Bela road ...	21,909	2,009	23,918	21,909	2,009	23,918
Indore and Khandwa road ...	...	10,058	10,058	...	10,058	10,058
Dewas and Oojein road ...	...	5,284	5,284	...	5,284	5,284
Jhansi and Nowgong road ...	...	382	382	...	382	382
TOTAL COMMUNICATIONS ...	...	...	...	75,812	43,654	1,19,466
Establishment ...	...	...	...	37,950	...	37,950
Tools and-plant ...	...	...	...	6,087	...	6,087
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS ...	...	...	...	1,26,854	49,498	1,78,340

(Sd.) W. HOGGAN, *Head Acctt.,*
For Examiner of P. W. Accounts, Central India.

H.

Public Works from Local Funds.

Cantonments and Agencies.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works calling for remarks.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
1. Indore ...	4,823 0 0	2,367 7 9	*7,190 7 9	* This sum was actually expended by the Public Works Department, whereas the amount credited on this account on account of Bazaar Fund during this year is Rupees 7,632-7-6.
2. Gwalior Agency ...	.....	.....	.....
3. Bhopal Agency ...	375 0 0	7,460 0 0	7,835 0 0	
4. Western Malwa Agency ...	1,628 9 2	1,117 6 5	2,745 15 7	
5. Bheel Agency ...	130 0 0	880 0 0	1,010 0 0	
6. Goona Agency ...	891 4 10	852 3 1	1,743 7 11	
7. Manpoor Pergunnah (Road and Municipal Fund) ...	.....	29 8 6	29 8 6
8. Bagheleund Agency ...	.....	.....	.....
9. Bundelcund Agency ...	.....	.....	.....
10. Mhow Cantonment ...	20,309 9 3	13,196 10 6	33,506 3 9	
11. Morar Cantonment ...	.....	3,318 4 4	3,318 4 4
12. Neemuch Cantonment ...	8,734 1 4	583 8 10	9,317 10 2	
13. Nowgong Cantonment ...	1,145 5 9	217 15 9	1,363 5 6	
14. Sipree Cantonment ...	.....	295 5 0	295 5 0
15. Mehidpoor Cantonment ...	557 11 5	1,298 11 1	1,856 6 6	
16. Dhurmsalla Fund ...	1,600 0 0	705 0 0	2,305 0 0	
17. School Fund ...	.....	491 10 8	491 10 8
Total ...	40,194 9 9	32,813 11 11	73,008 5 8	

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF THE HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY FOR THE YEAR 1876-77.

At the commencement of the year under review, there were 57 miles of the line open for public traffic from Khundwa to Choral Chowkie. On the 3rd of August 1876 further 13 miles of the line were opened from Mhow to Indore, leaving a length of 16½ miles between Choral Chowkie and Mhow under construction. It is expected that this portion of the line will be ready by October 1877, completing the through communication of the line from Khundwa to Indore.

2. At the close of the official year 1875-76 the only large work which remained to be completed on the first 57 miles of the line was the Nerbudda Bridge. During the first quarter of the year 1876-77, the masonry in piers Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of the bridge was raised from girder bed level to level of top of girders, abutment pier No. 2 was raised to girder bed level, and abutment No. 2 to within 27 feet of same level. During the second quarter 95,332 c ft. of blocking were set to complete the piers and abutments of the bridge. The placing of the girders in position was begun about the middle of January 1876 in span No. 3, and the whole of the 14 spans, weighing 2,352 tons, were erected and in place by the middle of July 1876. On the 23rd September 1876 an engine for the first time crossed the bridge, and on the 26th of that month the Deputy Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed

Railways, Bombay, tested and passed it. The bridge was formally opened for traffic on the 5th October 1876 by Maharaja Tookojee Rao Holkar and General Sir Henry Daly.

3. Beyond the 57th mile the following work was done in the large bridges during the year 1876-77 :—

Choral Bridge No. 2, 3 spans of 30 metre each. The iron work and wood work of this bridge was completed.

Choral Bridge No. 3, 3 spans of 40 metre each. All the girders were erected and the bridge made ready for the passage of material trains.

Ravine Viaduct No. 1, 3 spans of 30 metre each. The whole of the masonry of the bridge completed and the girders erected during the year.

Ravine Viaduct No. 2, 3 spans of 40 metre each. The masonry of the bridge was begun about the middle of July 1876 and completed by the close of the official year.

Goraria, Sartair, Gurbarrie, and Khan Bridges. The iron work, which was in course of erection before the commencement of the year, was completed and the bridges were ready when the line from Mhow to Indore was opened for traffic on the 3rd August 1876.

4. Tunnels Nos. 1, 3 and 4 were completed ; the works carried out during the year were widening out to the revised section and lining them to the full extent required. The works at Tunnel No. 2 were seriously delayed by unforeseen difficulties—the result of continued slips. It has been decided to make it an open cutting and to arch over the roadway, putting in a thick cushion over the arch. This cutting is now being vigorously pushed on. All the other heavy earthwork on the line practically finished.

5. The line between Mhow and Indore was fully ballasted. The permanent way was laid over Choral Bridges Nos. 2 and 3 and Ravine Viaduct No. 1, and from Mhow towards the Ghat.

6. The two blocks of permanent European staff quarters and the coal shed at Khundwa, which had been commenced in the previous year, were completed.

7. Kalakhoond Station, comprising Engine shed, running bungalow, tank house, and waiting room, were nearly completed.

8. In Mhow the Station house and the Station master's quarters were completed, the Engine shed and water supply arrangements were in progress, and the goods' shed nearly finished.

9. At Indore the permanent Station house, platform wall gate houses, &c., were in hand, and the goods' shed built about three feet above plinth.

10. The Indian grant originally passed in the orders on the capital Extraordinary Budget Estimate of the line for 1876-77 was Rupees 11,00,000, but during the course of the year an addition of Rupees three lakhs was made to meet the necessary expenditure.

(Sd.) CHARLES CHEYNE,

Engineer-in-Chief, Holkar and Neemuch S. Railways.

HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY.

PART I.

Appropriation account of the Holkar State Railway for the year 1876-77.

Main heads of expenditure.	Grant as per Budget orders.	Final grant to end of year.	Outlay.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Land	5,600	1,900	1,832
Construction of line	11,19,700	11,21,300	11,48,483
Ballast and permanent way	1,61,000	2,80,600	3,44,279
Stations and buildings	1,90,000	2,96,300	2,58,063
Plant	14,000	18,500	39,293
Rolling stock	85,000	1,90,400	2,25,000
Maintenance	3,000	1,400	1,501
Total	15,78,300	19,10,400	20,18,451
Establishment	1,84,100	1,95,100	1,88,816
Contingencies	10,000	13,300	12,864
Total	17,72,400	21,18,800	22,20,131
Suspense accounts	5,65,000	5,65,800	6,94,907
Total	12,07,400	15,53,000	15,25,224
Deduct receipts on Capital account	7,400	3,000	5,224
Total	12,00,000	15,50,000	15,20,000
Deduct expenditure in England	1,00,000	1,50,000	1,25,000
Net outlay in India	11,00,000	14,00,000	13,95,000

(Sd.) J. W. FORDHAM,

Examiner of Accts., H. & N. S. Railways.

(Sd.) CHARLES CHEYNE,

Engineer-in-Chief, H. & N. S. Railways.

MHOW,
The 31st May 1877. }

PART II.

Detail of additional grants and reductions in grant to accompany the Appropriation accounts of the Holkar State Railway for the year 1876-77.

Particulars.	Amount.	Reference.
EXPENDITURE IN INDIA.	<i>Rs.</i>	
<i>Additions.</i>		
Addition made on revision of Budget Estimate.	3,00,000	Government of India No. 493A.-S.R., dated 27th September 1876.
Total, Additions ...	3,00,000	

(Sd.) J. W. FORDHAM,
Examiner of Accts., H. & N. S. Railways.

MHOW,
The 31st May 1877. }

(Sd.) CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief, H. & N. S. Railways.

HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of expenditure for the year 1876-77.

Holds or sub-heads of accounts.	Estimated amount.	EXPENDITURE.			Percentage to amount of estimate.	Distribution of suspense of balance.
		Previous.	Probable during the year.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
I.—Preliminary expenses	32,515	32,515	.....	32,515	100-00	.....
II.—Land	58,435	44,358	1,832	46,190	79-04	.....
III.—Construction of Line—						
1. Earthwork	12,52,072	11,42,432	83,502	12,25,934	97-11	.....
2. Minor bridges, culverts, &c.	7,85,178	6,42,894	89,301	7,32,195	93-18	13,315
3. Large bridges	34,33,489	24,85,877	7,43,867	32,29,744	94-07	1,08,136
4. Tunnels	3,56,780	1,01,601	2,10,948	3,12,549	87-49	37,100
5. Level crossings	41,278	9,851	18,930	28,781	69-72	.....
6. Fencing	77,572	51,089	1,935	53,024	68-35	20,456
IV.—Ballast and permanent way—						
1. Ballasting	2,59,422	2,30,483	24,235	2,54,718	98-30	.....
2. Permanent way	18,70,038	16,41,540	3,20,044	19,61,584	104-89	2,98,861
V.—Stations and buildings—						
1. Stations and Offices	4,64,540	2,31,146	68,335	2,99,481	64-47	37,291
2. Workshops, &c.	70,572	15,462	4,210	11,252	15-95	34,185
3. Staff quarters	4,72,874	1,97,175	1,04,161	3,01,336	63-79	6,000
4. Station machinery	1,85,973	73,796	89,777	1,63,573	87-90	54,736
VI.—Electric Telegraph	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
VII.—Plant—						
1. Engineering	2,67,414	2,67,414	9,544	2,76,958	99-56	6,533
2. Locomotive	15,319	15,319	19,390	34,709		
3. Carriage and wagon	396	396	1,296	1,692		
4. Stations and Office furniture	.....	16,621	9,063	25,684		

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF THE NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY FOR THE YEAR 1876-77.

At the commencement of the year 1876-77 it had been decided to open the line from Indore to Oojein for partial traffic, with temporary Station buildings, by 1st July, if possible, and every effort was made to accomplish this. The chief difficulty consisted in obtaining the requisite supply of stone for completing the bridges and culverts early enough.

2. The quantity of masonry remaining to be done between Indore and Oojein on 1st April was in large bridges 67,000 c. feet, and in minor bridges and culverts 40,000 c. feet, total 107,000 c. feet.

3. In order to supplement the supply of stone from DeoGoraria quarry, a tramway, one mile in length for hand shunting only, was laid from the main line to Raiothee quarry, by which an additional supply was obtained, until the 18th July, when the tramway was rendered impassable by rain.

4. In addition to leading the quantities of stone above stated, there was required on 1st April, in order to complete half ballasting the line from Indore to Fatehabad, a distance of 25 miles, about 250,000 c. feet of ballast or 230 trains of ten wagons each.

5. The whole of this material stone and ballast, amounting together to about 410 train loads, or more than five trains daily for three months, had to be led an average distance of sixteen miles by two engines (Class A) with 21 ballast wagons and about 60 stone trucks, a third engine of the same class and ten more ballast wagons not being obtained until 7th June, and one engine and ten ballast wagons being entirely devoted from 29th April to 21st June to leading forward permanent way materials from Indore to the portion of the line beyond the 28th mile at the rate of two trains daily.

6. The masonry of the large and minor bridges on the length between Indore and Oojein was pushed on vigorously, as fast as the supply of stone and the means of leading it would admit, 39,000 c. feet being done in April, 25,000 c. ft. in May, and 27,000 c. feet in June, leaving 16,000 c. ft. to be done in July, before the line could be opened for traffic.

7. Had it not been for the very favorable nature of the season, scarcely any rain having fallen up to the end of June, it would not have been possible to do so much. On the 29th June, however, heavy rain fell at Indore, which rendered the DeoGoraria tramway permanently impassable for Engines and breached the tramway diversions at the Khan river and Peela khal nullah. After this, fortunately the rain again abated, leaving the tramway in sufficiently good condition to admit of hand shunting from the quarry to Indore the remaining stone required, and enabling a temporary bridge to be thrown over the Peela khal. The girders of the Khan bridge, consisting of seven spans of 12 metre, were at the time all hoisted into position and the roadway over them in progress, so that by hastening the latter, the lead of stone to the unfinished bridges was recommenced after a delay of two or three days.

8. In the meantime it had been decided to postpone the date fixed for opening the line for traffic from 1st July to 1st August.

9. During May all the 12 metre girders on the line between Indore and Oojein were rivetted ready for hoisting, and by the end of June all of them erected in their places, except two spans at Pahlia and one at Buggona (10th mile). By the same date all the smaller girders had been erected and the roadway completed over them, excepting one span of 6 metre, five spans of 4 metre, and five spans of 3 metre, which had not been received and for which teak balks were consequently substituted. Between the 7th and 21st July the 30 metre girders of the Fatehabad nullah (Oojein branch) were erected and completed, including additional work for strengthening them.

10. The work which gave the greatest trouble was the completion of the two bridges of 20 feet arches at Bangruna, owing to the extreme difficulty of getting the arch stone for them dressed as quickly as required, but the last of the seven arches was keyed on the 22nd and the centre struck on the evening of the 23rd July.

11. Between April and June temporary station buildings and quarters for station staff, ashpits at Fatehabad and Oojein, a platform wall at Fatehabad, and kutchia platforms at the other three stations, Pahlia, Kaehalia and Oojein, were completed, and in July the station sidings were laid in, all temporary points and crossings taken out of the line, and the Semaphore signals, home and distant, at all the above stations were erected. Temporary tanks were provided at these stations supplied with water.

12. In May and June the portions of the line between Indore and Oojein which had been laid on the cess to carry the material trains pending the completion of the banks, amounting to an aggregate length of about six miles were lifted on to the banks, chiefly at night, without causing any interruption to the running of the trains.

13. On the 24th July a train ran for the first time over the whole of the bridges between Indore and Oojein, and on the 25th July the inspection of the line previous to opening for traffic was made by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of Bombay for Railways. All was ready for traffic by the 31st July, and passenger trains commenced running regularly from the 3rd August.

14. All earthwork on the line up to Rutlam, including the additional protective works in byewash channel of Chumbul river, was finished.

15. Between the 25th and 28th mile of the main line six culverts remained to be completed at the close of the year. Beyond the 28th mile the culverts were commenced on the completion of the tramway to Burdia quarry in December, but as the masonry of the large bridges was considered of much importance, that of culverts was not pushed on. Four culverts were completed, others were in progress, and most of them had the concrete foundations put in.

16. The following is a *resumé* of the state and progress of the large bridges on the line between Fatehabad and Rutlam:—

Gumbheer Bridge, three spans of 150 feet. The excavation below bed level for the south abutment, the cofferdam of which had been begun in March, was completed by the end of April. The masonry of this abutment was carried up to a height of 9 ft. 6 in. by the

22nd June, when work was stopped for the season. The masonry of the bridge was re-started on the 5th December, and by the end of March 1877 vertical heights of 30, 33 and 31 feet had been built in the south abutment and in the two river piers respectively, aggregating 94 feet, the river piers being on the 31st March 14 and 17 feet respectively below girder bed.

Fatehabad nullah (main line) one span of 25 metre. After the rains the earth filling was cleared out of the south abutment and masonry built up to a height of seventeen feet. The cofferdam foundation of the north abutment was begun in February and by the end of March carried down to a depth of 22 feet.

Oosra Nullah Bridge, 2 spans of 12 metre each. Nothing was done in this bridge during the year 1876-77, but the foundations will be put in before the monsoon of 1877, and the bridge will be finished in December.

Chumbul Bridge, 3 spans of 150 feet. Foundations of No. 2 pier and No. 2 abutment were excavated to rock. The latter excavation was 75 feet deep below ground level and 28 feet below water level. The masonry of the abutment will be finished to formation level, and that of pier will be built 10 feet above water level before the rains. The excavation of the foundations of pier No. 1 and abutment No. 1 will be commenced after the rains, and the work will be pushed on with the view of completing the bridge by June 1878.

Chumbula Bridge, 2 spans of 188 feet. The foundation of No. 2 abutment had been put in before the rains of 1875, and that of No. 1 abutment and No. 1 pier during the year 1876-77. The masonry of the bridge will be sufficiently advanced before the rains to allow of its being carried on during the monsoon and finished in November, and the girders will be in place in February 1878.

Barnagar Nullah Bridge, 3 spans of 12 metre each. The work of this bridge will be commenced in November and finished in March 1873.

Tokra Nullah Bridge, 4 spans of 12 metre each. Foundations have been commenced and the bridge will be finished before the rains.

Pitloda Nullah Bridge, 3 spans of 12 metre each. The foundations will be put in before the rains, if possible, and the bridge will be finished in January 1878.

Rutlam Nullah Bridge, 1 span of 12 metre. The work has been commenced, and will be finished before the rains.

17. By the end of October the open line from Indore to Oojein was fully ballasted. Owing to the subsidence of the banks during the heavy rain which occurred in August and September, especially the five miles of bank which had been entirely thrown up since the previous rainy season, and several miles which had been partially so, a large amount of additional ballast in excess of the type section had to be put in in order to maintain the line in safe running order for passenger trains. Eighteen miles of ballast were collected at Burdia during the year. A large amount of field stone was also collected beyond Runija and ballast quarried at Dintoria, in order that a locomotive might be put on to ballast the section between Runija and Rutlam without running over the quarry tramway to Burdia.

18. During November the tramway diversions at the Gumbheer and Fatehabad nullah were rebuilt and the tramway to Deo Goraria put into repair. The main line from Oosra to Runija, 25 miles in length, was laid during the year mostly on the cess or berm. The tramway from Runija to Burdia quarry, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of sidings, were also completed.

19. During December and January materials were led to the three stations, Pahlia, Kachalia and Fatehabad, and early in February the foundations of the buildings commenced. By the end of March the concrete was laid in all of them, and the walls were in progress above ground level. The station buildings at Barnagar and Runija, including the wells, were finished with the exception of the tank houses. At Chumbul the well was completed and the Station house and Station master's quarters half finished. At Rutlam the well was being sunk and a large amount of stone was quarried and carted from Numgrola for station buildings. The European staff quarters at Rutlam were finished. At Bhilpank Station nothing was done during the year.

20. On the 4th September a rainfall of 9 inches in 24 hours, of which the first 6 inches fell in 7 hours, occurred all over the open line and caused breaches in the embankment at two places, *viz.*, at the 3rd mile owing to the bursting of a tank two miles from the line, and in Pahlia Station owing to the overflow of the Pahlia nullah at a sharp bend in its course. During the repairs the running of the passenger trains was interrupted for three days. It has been decided to provide at the latter place a bridge of 4 spans of 6 metre, and this is now being built.

21. The total outturn at the Deo Goraria quarry during the year was—

			<i>Cubic feet.</i>
Stone, 1st class	...	...	12,000
„ 2nd „	...	...	118,000
„ 3rd „	...	...	95,000
Ballast „ „	...	...	92,000

22. At Burdia quarry about 3,000 workmen were employed, and the average monthly outturn of stone for masonry was about 30,000 cubic feet.

23. The surveys of the extension from Rutlam to Neemuch were completed before the rains. The project of the line was matured and submitted in January. The total field work done by the Survey party up to the close of year 1876-77 is given below.

			<i>Miles.</i>
Line ranged	...	...	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ levelled	...	...	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ surveyed	...	...	34
Section plotted	...	...	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Plan „	...	...	38

Final Surveys.

	<i>Miles.</i>
Centre line set out, including alterations	107
Centre line levelled	107
" " surveyed, including survey of fields	173
Section plotted	107
Land plan plotted, including survey of fields	149
Cross section plotted	107
Earthwork calculated for	107
Bridges and other designs made for	86
" " calculated for	86

Temporary diversions.

	<i>Miles.</i>
Staked out	11
Levelled	11
Cross sections of rivers set out and levelled	5½
Trial pits set out and levelled for	86

24. The Indian grant originally assigned for expenditure in the Budget orders for 1876-77 was Rupees 12,50,000, but it was subsequently increased by Rupees one lakh to meet the cost of the famine emigrants from Khandeish. The whole of the Indian grant has been nearly worked up to by the close of the year.

(Sd.) CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief, H. & N. S. Railways.

NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

Appropriation and Outlay Account for the year 1876-77.

PART I.

MAIN HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.			Grant as per Budget orders.	Final grant at end of year.	OUTLAY.
			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Preliminary expenses	...	...	4,000	1,900	2,131
Land	...	...	14,000	2,300	1,873
Construction of line	...	...	10,61,800	6,01,300	6,30,807
Ballast and permanent way	...	...	4,31,600	8,73,400	8,63,674
Stations and Buildings	...	...	2,80,300	1,20,600	1,24,505
Electric Telegraph	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Plant	...	...	79,300	26,200	43,477
Rolling Stock	...	..	5,00,000	1,68,500	1,74,552
Maintenance	...	...	10,000	9,300	6,973
Total			23,81,000	18,03,500	18,47,992
Establishment	...	...	2,41,000	2,44,200	2,42,276
Contingencies	..	...	15,000	15,100	16,332
Total			26,37,000	20,62,800	21,06,600
Suspense Accounts	...	...	-6,84,000	-1,96,540	-6,75,784
Total			19,53,000	18,66,260	14,30,816
Deduct Receipts on capital account	...	...	3,000	3,400	3,649
			19,50,000	18,62,860	14,27,167
Deduct Expenditure in England	...	...	7,00,000	5,12,860	79,076
			12,50,000	13,50,000	13,48,091
Increase to grant	...	...	1,00,000	.....	.....
Net Indian Outlay	...	...	13,50,000	13,50,000	13,48,091

Note.—The girders for the large bridges not having been received before the close of the year, will explain the reduction in suspense being so much more than was anticipated. For the same reason the expenditure in England fell short of the provision made for that head.

NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

Detail of additional grants and productions in grant during the year 1876-77.

PART II.

Particulars.	Amount.	Reference.
Expenditure in India.	<i>Rs.</i>	
<i>Addition.</i>		
Increase to grant to meet the cost of famine emigrants from Khandeish.	1,00,000	Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 613-16A.S.R., dated 11th December 1876.
Total addition ...	1,00,000	

MHOW,
The 31st May 1877. }

(Sd.) CHARYES CHEYNE,
Engr. in Chief.

(Sd.) J. W. FORDHAM,
Exmr. of Accts.,
H. & N. S. Railways.

NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

Outlay on construction to end of year 1876-77.

HEAD OR SUB-HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	Estimated amount.	EXPENDITURE.			Percentage to amount of estimate.	Distribution of suspense balance.
		Previously expended to 31st March 1876.	Expended during year 1876-77.	Total expenditure to end of 1876-77.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
I.—PRELIMINARY EXPENSES ...	56,559	2,07,902	2,131	2,10,033	371'35	.....
II.—LAND ...	21,103	558	1,873	2,429	11'51	.....
III.—CONSTRUCTION OF LINE.						
1. Earthwork ...	3,06,829	2,87,370	89,232	3,76,611	102'66	.....
2. Bridgework—						
i.—Minor bridges, culverts and flood openings.	5,26,024	1,92,164	1,56,646	3,47,810	66'00	1,06,14,
ii.—Large bridges ...	13,64,259	3,74,070	3,86,315	7,60,394	55'73	2,36,058
3. Tunnels ...	.....	86	1,269	1,354	5'24	.....
4. Level crossings, &c. ...	25,801	.....	1,654	.....	.....	23,109
5. Fencing ...	4,37,270	1,054	.....	.....	.....	.....
IV.—BALLAST AND PERMANENT WAY.						
1. Ballasting ...	3,84,504	1,38,431	1,11,092	2,49,523	64'89	.....
2. Permanent way ...	19,64,610	9,90,706	7,52,682	17,52,288	89'18	12,03,703
V.—STATIONS AND BUILDINGS.						
1. Stations and Offices ...	2,60,610	55,592	41,072	90,664	37'09	36,364
2. Workshops, store buildings, &c. ...	90,077	32,624	7,031	40,555	42'20	25,176
3. Staff quarters ...	2,57,506	1,02,377	41,467	1,43,844	55'86	10,200
4. Station machinery ...	2,07,935	3,430	34,035	37,516	18'04	88,419
VI.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH	93,049	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
VII.—PLANT.						
1. Engineering ...	1,46,218	1,18,044	35,583	1,53,927	104'82	13,202
2. Locomotive ...	78,750	209	.....	209	4'22	.....
3. Carriage and wagon ...	.....	.....	3,118	3,118	.....	.....
4. Station and Office furniture..	21,000	10,440	4,476	14,916	71'04	.....
5. Traffic ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,624
VIII.—ROLLING STOCK.						
1. Locomotive stock ...	5,22,278	13,074	66,692	80,666	38'87	.....
2. Carriage and wagon stock ...	.....	14,528	1,07,800	1,22,328	8'91	4,644
IX.—MAINTENANCE	1,16,920	3,305	6,973	10,393	.....	.....
X.—ESTABLISHMENT.						
1. Direction ...	1,79,535	1,04,220	34,824	1,39,053	76'86	644
2. Engineering ...	4,78,439	2,04,225	1,24,430	4,18,604	87'32	.....
3. Locomotive ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Telegraph ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Stores... ..	43,879	46,520	18,816	63,344	129'59	.....
6. Audit and accounts ...	65,033	23,940	20,604	44,544	67'86	.....
7. Medical and sanitation ...	27,009	15,240	7,703	22,943	84'94	.....
8. Preliminary expenses ...	72,803	2,92,031	37,891	3,29,922	453'17	.....
9. Traffic ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XI.—CONTINGENCIES	53,000	43,202	16,332	64,534	121'75	.....
Works do. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total final heads	78,74,250	33,80,986	21,06,600	54,87,586	.....	17,89,190
Suspense account	.....	24,63,974	6,75,784	17,89,190	.....	.....
Total	78,74,250	58,44,960	14,30,810	72,75,776	92'38	.....
Deduct receipts on capital account	.....	5,150	3,619	8,900	.....	.....
Total	.....	53,39,809	14,27,167	72,66,976	.....	.....
Deduct credit to expenditure in England	.....	26,83,805	79,070	27,62,881	.....	.....
Balance expenditure in India	.....	31,56,004	13,48,091	45,04,095	.....	.....

MHOW,
The 31st May 1877.

(Sd.) CHABYES CHEYNE,
Engineer in Chief.

(Sd.) J. W. FORDHAM,
Examiner of Accounts,
H. & N. S. Railways.

CHAPTER VIII.

POST OFFICES.

No mail robberies have been reported.

2. The total cash receipts of the Post Offices in the Central India Agency amount to Rupees 73,263-3-11, and the disbursements to Rupees 69,891-12-6.

3. The average rate of conveyance of the mails has been by mail carts $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour, and by runners 4·6.

4. The following Statement shows the receipt and expenditure on account of staging bungalows under the Central India Agency :—

Staging Bungalow Receipts and Expenditure during 1876-77 in Central India.

	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.			
			Establishment.	Contingencies.	Furniture.	Total.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Under Public Works Department ...	3,800	.....	4,095	291	1,054	5,430
Under Political Agencies ...	90	3,890	192	18	.....	210
Total ...	.....	3,890	4,277	309	1,054	5,640

CHAPTER IX.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

The following Statement shows the length of line and number of offices of the Government Telegraphs within the Central India Agency for 1876-77 :—

LENGTH OF LINE.		MILES.		Number of Offices.	COLLECTIONS.	
From	To	Line.	Wire.		Offices.	Amount.
Indore ...	Neemuch ...	277,305	735,455	7	Indore (City and Station) ...	Rs. a. p.
Vid Futt	ehabad.				Mhow ...	10,808 5 0
Futtehabad ...	Oojein ...				Rutlam ...	4,674 14 0
Khundwa ...	Indore ...				Jowra ...	4,688 4 0
Indore ...	Agra ...	384,130	380,300	6	Mandsaur ...	1,194 0 0
					Neemuch ...	3,083 0 0
					Oojein ...	3,044 0 0
					Shahjapoor ...	3,001 0 0
					Bioura ...	367 0 0
					Goona ...	393 0 0
					Gwalior... ..	555 0 0
					Morar ...	3,160 8 0
					Dholepoor ...	2,497 0 0
						393 8 0
Total ...		661,435	1,124,815	13	Total ...	44,350 0 0

2. No Offices have been closed during the year.

3. An experimental Office was opened in the Indore City on 21st December last as a Branch from the one in the Indore Residency, and though this affords greater facilities to the merchants in the city for the despatch of messages, the results have not been favorable as regards the collections, but as the Department is put to no extra expense in keeping up this Office, it is probable the arrangement will continue, provided the necessary accommodation is furnished free of cost.

4. A training class has been opened at Mhow for the instruction of soldiers.

Soldier-signallers continue to be employed in the Offices at Morar and Neemuch. They are paid at the rate of four annas per message received or sent, to a maximum of Rupees 25 per mensem, the minimum pay for the first year being Rupees 20.

5. The Indore and Mhow Government Offices are connected by wire with the Railway Telegraph Offices at those places.

CHAPTER X.

MILITARY.

The strength and distribution of the troops serving within the limits of the Central India Agency is shown in the following Table :—

	CAVALRY.			ARTILLERY BATTERY.		INFANTRY REGIMENT.			
	European.		Native.	European.		European.		Native.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.
<i>Troops of the Line.</i>	1	399	1	268	3	389	1 Reg., 2 Dets.	1,178	4
	...	...	1	460	4	457	1 " 1 Det.	1,030	2 & Det.
	...	...	1	500	1	147	... 1 "	171	½

	1	399	3	1,228	8	993	2 Regs., 4 Dets.	2,379	6½
<i>Local Corps under Central India Agency.</i>									
Central India Horse	...	...	2	985	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Bhopal Battalion	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1
Malwa Bheel Corps	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1
	...	...	2	985	...	...	.....	.....	2
Total	...	...	5	2,213	8	993	2 Regs., 4 Dets.	2,379	8½
GRAND TOTAL	1	399							

MHOW DIVISION ... (Mhow, Neemuch, Mehidpoor, Agar, Indore)
 GWALIOR DISTRICT ... (Morar, Gwalior Fort, Sipri) ...
 SAVGON DISTRICT ... (Nowgong, Nagode, Sutra) ...

TOTAL

Local Corps under Central India Agency.

Central India Horse ... Agar and Goona ...
 Bhopal Battalion ... Sehore ...
 Malwa Bheel Corps ... Sirdarpoor ...

TOTAL

GRAND TOTAL

2. The total strength of the force is—

1	Regiment European Cavalry	...	...	399
5	Regiments Native	...	...	2,213
8	Battalions of Artillery	...	...	993
2	Regiments and Detachments European Infantry	...	...	2,379
8½	Regiments Native Infantry	...	...	5,872
Total				11,856

Annual Report of the Central India Horse for the year 1876-77 by the Commandant.

I am not aware that it has been given before, and therefore it may not be out of place to give a short description of the organization and interior economy of the force.

2. The Central India Horse consists of 986 sabres of all ranks, excluding European officers. It is formed into 2 regiments of 6 troops each, of Mahomedans, Hindus, and Sikhs, the classes being kept distinct, for instance in the 2nd regiment, the 1st troop is Mahomedan; the 2nd troop Hindu, and the 3rd troop Sikh, and so on. A squadron is thus composed of two classes, and the system has been found to work well.

3. The Mahomedans are enlisted principally from the North-Western Provinces, a few from the Deccan and Jeypoor, and a few Pathans; the Hindus from Oudh, the North-Western Provinces; from the Chumbul Districts, Jats, and a few Dogras; the Sikh (Jats) being of the best class in the Punjab, and of a company of Sikhs, whose ancestors settled in Bhopal preserving their nationality.

The following Table shows the proportion of each class in all ranks :—

	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Christian.	Total.
Native Officers ...	10	7	9	...	26
Non-Commissioned Officers...	39	33	36	...	108
Sowars, trumpeters, farriers	310	270	265	7	852
TOTAL ...	359	310	310	7	986

4. The Regimental head-quarters are at Goona and Agar, 130 miles apart, changing at periods of three years.

The periodical change was effected in November.

5. The force furnishes 24 permanent commands, consisting of 179 sabres; its squadrons are ready to co-operate with the forces at Morar, Saugor, Mhow, Neemuch and Deoli; being the only cavalry in the vast area circumscribed by those military stations.

6. The regiments have built good lines and stabling at Agar and Goona; and similar accommodation of brick or stone have been provided at nearly all the permanent commands by the liberality of the Chiefs.

7. The armament consists of swords, the front rank having also spears, and 240 carbines are distributed in the rear rank, or as occasion requires.

A tent between two sowars, and a pony to carry it, are always maintained.

The regiments are well mounted on Arabs and on country breds, procured locally, the produce of Government stallions, and from the fairs of Balotra and Pokur in Rajpootana.

8. During the past year 141 remounts were entertained at an average price of Rupees 244-14, 52 being Arabs at an average of Rupees 353, and 89 country breds at Rupees 181-9 each.

9. With the sanction of Government 500 sword blades, to replace those wornout, were ordered from England, have arrived, and will be distributed; and new saddlery will be supplied to the 2nd Regiment during the course of the year begun.

10. Government allow each regiment a permanent advance of Rupees 16,000, and under regimental arrangements, grain is purchased and stored in season, by which the soldier is materially benefited, and the State saved the extra cost of compensation.

During the year the following have been the prices per rupee :—

Gram	...	28	seers	3	chittacks
Wheat	...	22	„	7	„

or 50 per cent. cheaper than prices ranging in local bazaar.

11. A number equal to a troop of each corps is always on furlough except when any duty requires the presence of all, as when ordered to a Camp of Exercise, then absentees are recalled, and furlough is suspended.

These liberal rules in ordinary times are one of the principal causes of the popularity of the force.

12. The regiments are in efficient condition in every respect, excepting in firearms, being still armed with the useless Victoria carbine, and I regret to say, that though this defect has been frequently brought to notice, there seems no near prospect of its being remedied.

13. Fifty sabres from each corps, under the command respectively of Captain Neill and Lieutenant Daly, and most of the European officers, had the honor of being present at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. Commemorative medals were presented to each regiment, and were conferred on meritorious non-commissioned officers, one being selected for his useful services, the other for a faithful service of 43 years, which is still vigorously continued.

14. Forty-nine men were invalided.

Eight men died, eight took their voluntary discharge, and four were discharged by sentence of Court Martial, these numbers testifying to the good health, popularity and good conduct of the force.

15. The average price of an Assami during the past year, which is valued on each vacancy by a Committee of Native officers, was Rupees 319.

16. The distinction of the Order of British India was conferred on Resaldar Ram Sing of the 2nd Regiment, in recognition of a long and faithful service of unblemished character for upwards of 40 years.

17. The annual inspection of the 1st Regiment was made by Major-General Montgomery, C.S.I., on the 5th March, when he was pleased to express his satisfaction.

Owing to the indisposition of the General Officer Commanding the Morar Division, the 2nd Regiment was not inspected.

18. During the year the 1st Regiment has been commanded by Captain A. J. Bannerman, and the 2nd Regiment by Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Hall.

Lieutenant G. E. Money is employed on famine relief duty in Madras; and Lieutenants Durand, Ravenshaw, and Chamberlain, have joined the force.

(Sd.) C. MARTIN, *Major,*
Commandant, Central India Horse.

BHOPAL BATTALION.

The average strength of the battalion has been 932 men. The average at head-quarters has been 723; of these 107 have been on duty daily.

Twenty-three detachments, numbering in the aggregate 602 men, proceeded on command and escort duty, of these, two columns, each of 100 rank and file, were present at the Imperial Assemblage, Delhi.

2. The health of the battalion has been good. There were seven deaths during the year. The proportion of sick has been 1.21 per cent. of strength. The conduct of the men has been satisfactory. One summary trial was held during the year.

3. The Major-General Commanding the Mhow Division made his annual inspection of the battalion in November, and expressed his satisfaction.

4. The Native officers have been admitted into the increased rate of pay.

The non-commissioned officers and men have drawn the annual allowance of Rupees 4, in aid of equipment, and the new rates of good conduct pay for sepoys, and the allowance for equipment of recruits has also been drawn.

Enfield rifles have been issued to the battalion.

MALWA BHEEL CORPS.

The total strength of the corps is 587. The daily average number of sick has been 11.84. The health of the men has been generally good. Six deaths occurred during the year.

Six detachments, aggregating 124 men, have been furnished.

2. The pay of the corps has been increased under G.G.O., Military Department, No. 227, dated 9th March 1877.

3. The General-Officer Commanding Mhow Division held his annual inspection of the corps in November and reported favorably on it. The conduct of the men has been good.

CHAPTER XI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION I.—*Boundary Disputes.*

THE Political Agent for Western Malwa reports that Lieutenant Hope, 3rd Assistant Agent, Governor-General, laid down many miles of boundaries between Indore and Meywar. He has also been engaged in the Hinglajgurh Boundary, long in dispute between Indore and Oodeypore. The tract is a desolate one, averaging about 16 miles in length and $4\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. The Political Agent in Bhopal reports that Lieutenant Ravenshaw relieved Captain Dalrymple in February, and has settled 12 cases. He has also jointly with the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshungabad adjusted a long-standing dispute between Bhopal and British territory.

2. The Deputy Bheel Agent reports that three boundary cases were decided, that seven boundaries between the Dhar State and the Bhoomia's were settled and demarcated, and that seven boundaries between Indore and Pergunnah Bagand, Dewas, which were settled in 1873, are being demarcated.

3. The Political Agent in Bundelcund urges the necessity of a Boundary Officer, and states that only eight disputes could be settled during the year.

SECTION II.—*Studs.*

4. The Political Agent, Western Malwa, reports that none of the Government mares have yet produced foals.

The Political Agent has offered prizes for colts and fillies to be exhibited at Agar, in the hope that breeders may thus be induced to bring forward their animals, and that thus a popular horse fair may be established. Without this it is not known whether the stallions are worth keeping up or not.

5. The Political Assistant at Goona reports that three Government stallions are kept up, and that a T. B. E. Horse has been added.

Many good foals have been produced, of which several have from time to time been purchased by the regiment.

SECTION III.—*Hospitals and Dispensaries.**Report by the Residency Surgeon.*

6. The following Statement shows, in an abstract form, the working of hospitals and dispensaries throughout the Agency.

	Total treated.	No. of known deaths.	Number of vaccinations.
<i>Malwa Dispensaries</i> (Indore, 2, Oojein, Rutlam, Dhar, Dewas, Agar)	51,778	270	6,817
<i>Gwalior Dispensaries</i> (Lushkur, Sipri, Jawud)	10,720	51	2,701
<i>Bundelcund Dispensaries</i> (Nowgong and 14 Native States)	12,450	281	35,948
<i>Baghelcund Agency</i> (Agency, Sutna Bazar, Nagode, Rewah, Sohawul, Maihar)	10,990	205	168
<i>Bhopawar Agency</i> (Malwa Bheel Corps, Ali Rajpooor, Jhalna, Jobut, Bakhtgurrh, Amjhera, Dhar, Budnawar, Kukshee and Dharmpoori)	12,729	111	1,747
<i>Bhopal Agency</i> (Sehore, Biora, Bhilsa, Narsinghgurrh, Khilchipoor, Pathari, Koorwai)	17,368	188	6,312
<i>Other Dispensaries</i> (Goona, Manpoor, Khul, Barwani)	8,363	105	1,663
Total	124,398	1,211	55,356

7. The Return shows a considerable increase on the number of patients treated in 1875-76, the total number then being 119,692. The increase in the number of vaccinations is also marked, *viz.*, 5,056.

The number of known deaths is 1,211, compared with 1,459 in the previous year.

8. In the Nowgong dispensaries eight major operations were performed, seven of which turned out successful. Surgeon J. C. Shircore, who submits the Report, describes the buildings belonging to the dispensary as being very much out of repair and wanting in accommodation.

9. Surgeon Goldsmith reports favorably on the state of the dispensaries in Baghelcund, nine major operations were performed during the year.

10. Surgeon-Major Allen performed sixteen major operations in the Sehore Dispensary, *viz.*, twelve lithotomies, two cataract operations, one for strabismus, and one amputation at the shoulder joint; Surgeon-Major Allen reports favorably on the dispensaries and their respective establishments.

11. Surgeon-Major Campbell reports favorably on the working of the dispensaries in the Bhopawar Agency. The buildings are reported on as suitable. During the year two cases of operation for stone in the bladder, and an amputation of the thigh, were successfully performed at Sirdarpoor.

12. Surgeon Barclay, 2nd Central India Horse, reports favorably upon the dispensary at Goona, five important operations were performed during the year.

13. In the Indore Charitable Hospital 1,454 in-patients were treated, and 12,023 out-patients; 175 deaths occurred. 286 major operations were performed during the year, of these 91 were for cataract, 29 were amputations, 20 for the removal of large tumours, eighteen for the removal of stone from the bladder by lithotomy, nine cases were operated on by internal urethrotomy. Three obstetric operations were also performed during the year.

14. One of the cases of lithotomy deserves special notice. The stone weighed $15\frac{1}{2}$ oz. It was a phosphatic calculus. The patient was excessively feeble and broken down, but recovered without a bad symptom. I believe this to be one of the largest calculation which has been removed from the bladder below the pubes, if not the largest. The bilateral method was employed by Dr. Beaumont.

15. The number of cataract operations has continued to increase. Dr. Beaumont this year performed 91, in addition to 30 operations for artificial pupil, five iridectomies, seven total excision of the eyeball, and sixteen other major operations on the eye.

16. The subcutaneous injection of the neutral sulphate of quinine is still carried out with the greatest success. Quinidine and cinchonidine are now used almost entirely in place of quinine when administered by the mouth.

17. With regard to the Leper Hospital, little remains to be said after Dr. Beaumont's report last year. Under the gurjun oil treatment, with good care and feeding, the patients improve, but the improvement is but temporary. It may be noted here that gurjun oil has been found to be a very efficacious remedy in gonorrhœa.

INDORE CITY DISPENSARY.

18. Here 7,744 patients were treated, a large decrease since last year, when the number treated was 11,373. The Native Doctor in charge attributes this decrease to the fact of his having been absent with the Maharaja for a long period during the year, and the attendance is now rapidly increasing again.

19. The Maharaja has now employed an Assistant Surgeon to superintend the sanitation of the city, and for the general superintendence of the jail, &c., and vaccination. With the exception, therefore, of the city dispensary, the medical and sanitary arrangements of the city do not now come under the observation of the Residency Surgeon.

20. In connection with the Charitable Hospital, Dr. Beaumont has in several previous reports referred to the valuable services rendered by Mr. Gunput Sing, and it gives me the greatest pleasure to add my testimony to his professional skill and to the able assistance rendered by him, to which, as Dr. Beaumont remarked, the success of the hospital has been largely indebted.

21. In the *Oojein Dispensary* the attendance has been good, 8,307 cases having been treated during the year.

22. In the *Rutlam Dispensary* 10,556 cases were treated, and fifteen major operations were performed.

23 The *Dhar Dispensary* gives a total treated of 6,340, and the Dewas Dispensary a total of 2,674.

At Dhar sixteen major operations were performed. An Assistant Surgeon has been engaged to superintend the medical and sanitary arrangements of Dewas, a site for a new hospital has been fixed, and plans and estimates for its construction are now being made.

24. The Agar Dispensary gives a total of 154 in-patients and 2,526 out-patients. Sixteen major operations were performed during the year. One deserving notice was the removal of a fibroplastic tumour of the breast, weighing 7 lbs. This dispensary is daily visited by the Medical Officer of the Central India Horse stationed at Agar.

25. This Report is a very meagre one, but having only taken over charge of the duties of Residency Surgeon from Dr. Beaumont during last month, I have had too short an experience of the work to be able to write more fully on the subject.

INDORE,
The 12th September 1877. }

(Sd.) R. CALDECOTT, Surgeon,
1st Central India Horse,
Offg. Residency Surgeon, Indore.

(Sd.) H. D. DALY, Lieut.-Genl.,
Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Dated Gwalior Residency, 24th August 1877.

From—COL. JOHN WATSON, C.B., V.C., Resident at Gwalior,

To—MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY DALY, K.C.B., Agent, Governor-General,
for Central India, Indore.

I RECEIVED charge of this Political Agency from my predecessor, Colonel Hutchinson, after the close of the official year, the report for which I have now the honor to furnish.

Having therefore little or nothing to write from my own observations, I can give only a short narrative of the occurrences of the past twelve months, and the usual statistics from office records.

2. Of the occurrences at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, of the new titles and dignities conferred on His Highness the Maharaja Sindia, of the Royal salute which is now fired in British territories in his honor, and of the marks of personal regard given him by His Excellency the Viceroy, it is not necessary that I should write, seeing that from first to last these things have been the objects of your own anxiety and care.

It is however my duty to record that on the first notification of the object for which the Chiefs of India were to be assembled at Delhi, His Highness the Maharaja held a Public Durbar (on 25th October), fired a Royal salute from his own artillery, and requested that another should be fired from the fort guns. He gave a banquet to the European society and a purse of Rupees 2,000 for sports and games to the soldiers—European and Native—of the garrison.

On the 1st January the Gwalior Artillery fired a salute of 101 guns in honor of the Empress of India.

3. The second important event of the year has been the birth of a son and heir to Sindia; the young Prince was born at 11 P.M. on the 21st October 1876. I need hardly say that his arrival was celebrated with due salutes and honors.

Her Highness the Queen-mother is daughter to Bapoo Sahib Jadov, a noble of the State.

4. A Princess has also been born during the year to the House of Sindia, whose mother comes from a family of distinction in the Sawunt Waree country.

5. In April 1876 His Highness the Maharaja performed pilgrimage to Budrinath, passing through Moradabad and Ranikhet, the British authorities in those districts making careful arrangements for His Highness' comfort and pleasure.

6. Both harvests have been good and grain plentiful and cheap.
The rainfall 29.26 inches.

7. The health generally has been good; only four cases of cholera were reported in Gwalior district and one in Jhansi; but in other districts it has been epidemic—

In Bhilsa—in April and May, and again in August and September;

In Bhind—in August;

In Esagurh and Bijrangurh—in August and September;
reliable statistics however are not forthcoming.

8. *Guaranteed Chiefs.*—Of these I have to report the death of Raja Mohun Sing of Bhadowra on 5th September 1876. He has been succeeded by his son, Moddun Sing, and the succession recognized by the Viceroy, and due information given to the Durbar.

Rao Mothee Sing of Khussia, who died in December 1875, has in like manner been succeeded by his grandson, Bulwant Sing.

9. The Rao Bukht Sing of Alipoora in Bundelkund, who has been a Political détenu since 1868, also died on 19th May 1876:

10. It has been reported by the Durbar that Jumna Dass, who a few years ago pretended to be the Nana of Bithoor, died of fever and asthma in the fort of Nurwar on the 25th October last.

11. There have been no mail or bullock train robberies reported in Gwalior territories.

Nineteen cases of robbery from private persons have come under notice, of these—

Two were compromised,

One not proved,

Two property recovered,

One compensation refused,

Thirteen still pending.

12. The following are the statistics of operations under the Extradition Act.

Requisitions were received from British Courts on the Gwalior Durbar for twenty criminals; of these eleven were surrendered, two not traced, and regarding seven no replies have been received: the Durbar also surrendered ten without requisition.

The Durbar applied through this office for the surrender of eight persons from British territory; three were given up, two refused, and with regard to three no reply: seven culprits were surrendered to the Durbar without application.

Native States asked for the surrender by the Gwalior Durbar of seven persons; three were sent, one refused, one not found, and applications for two not yet noticed: four persons were given up to Native States without application.

The Durbar applied for the extradition of seven persons from Native States; two were surrendered, one refused, one not found, three no replies.

13. Twenty-eight summonses in civil cases were received from British Courts for service through this Durbar; eighteen were served, the parties referred to in six not traced, and four not yet returned.

14. Twenty-five dacoities have been reported by the Durbar as having occurred in Gwalior territories; in two the perpetrators were apprehended and punished, in three not traced, six pending, and regarding fourteen no information has been furnished.

15. Two cases of poisoning are stated to have taken place; in one a criminal was arrested and convicted, in the other the perpetrators have not been traced.

16. *Railways*.—Sindia State Railway. A full report of the work done on this line and its prospects has been furnished by the Superintending Engineer and is annexed.

17. *Roads*.—A report of the work done on the roads will be found in the Chief Engineer's report for the year.

18. *Civil Justice*.—

Gwalior Residency; number of cases 10—

Value ...	...	Rs.	462	4	0
Average cost ...	...	"	6	6	7
Average duration ...	...		5	days.	

Morar Civil Court; number of cases 46—

Value ...	...	Rs.	12,720	15	3
Average cost ...	...	"	23	1	0
Average duration ...	...		1.71	days.	

Morar Small Cause Court; number of cases 376—

Value ...	...	Rs.	10,427	8	5
Average cost ...	...	"	2	13	4
Average duration ...	...		1.14	days.	

There was one appeal from Civil Judge, Morar, to the Court of the Political Agent, Gwalior, which was rejected.

19. *Criminal Justice*.—

Gwalior Residency;—

Instituted, persons	6,	cases	4.		
Convictions	"	6,	"	4.	
Average duration	...	...	1	day.	
" attendance of witnesses	...	...	1	"	

Court of Political Agent, Gwalior;—

Committed, persons	4,	cases	2.		
Convicted	"	2,	"	1.	
Average duration	...	...	6.5	days.	
" attendance of witnesses	...	...	.76	"	

Cantonment Magistrate, Morar;—

Instituted, persons	178,	cases	124.		
Convicted	"	152,	"	124.	
Average duration	...	...	1.90	days.	
" attendance of witnesses	...	...	1.02	"	

There were three appeals from the Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, to the Court of the Political Agent, Gwalior, which were dismissed.

20. *Treasury*—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Balance, 1st April 1876	...	...	8,56,126	2	11
Receipts, 1876-77	...	...	48,68,118	11	3
	Total	...	57,24,244	14	2
Disbursements, 1876-77	...	...	50,48,235	10	2
Balance, 31st March 1877	...	...	6,76,009	4	0

Of the receipts, Rupees 30,55,666-10-8 were on account of Sindia's loan for the Sindia State Railway.

Money orders:—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Inland, issued No. 2200	...	Value	76,842	0	0
Do. paid „ 319	...	„	14,159	3	0
Overland, issued „ 82	...	„	4,385	9	9
Do. paid „ 13	...	„	362	7	0

21. *Post Offices*—

Gwalior.—No record is kept of ordinary covers received or despatched.

The receipts have been	...	Rs.	28,385	8	10
Disbursements	...	„	8,486	7	3

The average speed of the mail cart is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour; of the runners 5 miles per hour.

Lushkar receiving house.—The question of suitable accommodation in the Lushkar for this post has not yet been settled by the Durbar.

The Durbar has accorded its sanction to the placing of a letter box at Daboh.

Bullock Train.—The Gwalior Durbar has assigned a plot of ground on an annual rental, at a spot near the New Gwalior Post Office and at the junction of the Phool Bagh, Fortress, Etawah, and Morar roads, for the erection of the Bullock Train Godown.

22. *Jails*—

<i>Gwalior Civil Jail</i> .—Prisoners admitted	...	84		
Cost	...	Rs.	2,826	7 3
Daily average number of prisoners	...	24		
Annual average cost of each prisoner	...	Rs.	117	12 4

The high annual average cost arises from the establishment being calculated for a larger number of prisoners than have been in confinement: the possibility of reduction is under consideration.

The health of the prisoners has been good.

23. *Schools*—

Gwalior Residency	...	None
Morar Cantonment	...	„
Durbar	...	1 College at Lushkar, 91 District Schools, 4,022 Pupils, 2,141 Rs. cost.

24. *Dispensaries*—

Gwalior.—This institution is still located in the old building outside of Lushkar, at a distance which precludes the class for which it is extended, the poor and laboring people, from reaping any benefit from it—

Admissions	...	...	...	...	4,875
Deaths	...	...	...	...	20
Vaccinations	...	...	...	...	31
Cost	...	...	...	Rs.	2,950 11 0

Bhilsa—

Admissions	...	...	...	...	2,815
Deaths	...	...	...	...	43
Vaccinations	...	...	...	...	1,276
Cost	...	...	...	Rs.	673 2 3

Goonā—

Admissions	...	...	...	...	1,260
Deaths	...	...	...	...	34
Vaccinations	...	...	...	...	1,346
Cost	...	...	...	Rs.	1,888 2 2

Seepree—

Treated	...	...	...	...	1,153
Deaths	...	...	...	...	7
Vaccinations	...	...	...	...	25
Cost	...	...	...	Rs.	555 15 9

Jacoād—

Admissions	...	...	...	...	4,692
Deaths	...	...	...	...	24
Vaccinations	...	...	...	...	23
Cost	...	...	...	Rs.	2,145 15 10

24. *Telegraphs*—

Gwalior Office, 2nd class—Messages despatched	...	1,887	
„ received	...	2,428	
„ other	...	700	
		—	5,015
		Rs.	a. p.
Receipts	...	3,160	8 0
Disbursements	...	3,160	8 8
Morar Office, 3rd class—Messages despatched	...	1,314	
„ received	...	1,449	
„ other	...	25	
		—	2,788
		Rs.	a. p.
Receipts	...	2,487	8 0
Disbursements	...	693	0 7

25. *Surveys*.—A survey, on a large scale, was made of the Fortress, Morar, and surrounding country, during the past cold season.

GWALIOR, }
The 24th August 1877. }

(Sd.) JOHN WATSON, Colonel,
Resident, Gwalior.

REPORT OF PROGRESS MADE ON THE SINDIA STATE RAILWAY DURING 1876-77.

THE annual report of progress for this year is a favorable one. At the close of last year very little more than a commencement of the works could be reported. Since then, however, the works have been actively carried on between Agra and the Chumbal River by the contractors, Messrs. Glover and Company, and should the girders for the Khari and Bangunga bridges arrive, as seems probable, in good time, there is every probability of the railway being fit for traffic in January next to Dholepoor.

2. The budget allotment for the line for 1876-77 was Rupees 11,70,000. The expenditure under all heads has been Rupees 11,70,257. The attached statements show the main and sub-heads of allotments and of expenditure. The heaviest charges have been against permanent way and bridge work, especially on the Chumbal bridge. On this latter, as the prominent feature and only difficulty on the line, the contractors have been directed to concentrate their expenditure and plant. Allusion to this very important work will be made at greater length further on in this report.

3. But little work has been done this year beyond the Chumbal river towards Gwalior. It has been necessary not only to put all available money on the Chumbal bridge, but it would be clearly useless to push on or complete the line beyond until the bridge is well advanced. Should funds, however, be available, it is hoped to make a start on the earthwork towards Gwalior in 1877-78, and meanwhile a commencement has been made on the very heavy approaches to the Chumbal on the south or right bank, where there is a heavy embankment near the bridge over 60 feet high, which it is very desirable to have completed as soon as possible, so as to ensure a certain amount of consolidation before traffic goes on it. Such a bank, however, will not settle for many years.

4. The alignment near Gwalior has been recently objected to by the Maharaja Sindia, on the score of its trenching somewhat heavily on His Highness' parade ground at Soosira. Some alternative lines have been run which show that the location can be altered and even improved in the approach to Gwalior, and in the ensuing cold season, this will, it is hoped, be finally settled both to the satisfaction of the Maharaja and the Government of India.

5. The exact position and arrangement of the station at Agra Cantonment is still undetermined, and until this is done, and the works more or less complete, it will not be possible to effect a junction with the East Indian Railway system at Agra Fort. The broad gauge has been laid alongside the Rajpootana State Railway from Agra Fort station to near the Cantonment station.

6. The arrangements for the reception of goods at Agra from the Sindia Railway are also as yet somewhat undetermined. Under existing arrangements, goods would have to be worked across the Jumna bridge to the old East Indian Railway station. This, although inconvenient to the railway traffic, would not be equally so for traders. As long as a pontoon bridge is kept up, the East Indian Railway station will be almost, if not quite, as near to the business centre in Agra as the Rajpootana State Railway Fort station.

7. In former reports a brief sketch of the nature and extent of the works on this railway has been omitted. This, it may be well to supply—the project, as at present ordered, assumes the line to commence at the Agra Cantonment station of the Rajpootana State Railway—the broad gauge being carried down by that line to the Fort station. Passing the stations of Kathaoli, Sycau, and Mania, Dholepoor is reached at $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles from cantonment, the line running pretty fairly due south and being of light character. Between Agra and Dholepoor the line crosses the Khari river at $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles with a girder bridge on well foundations of three spans of 100 feet. At $19\frac{3}{4}$ miles, the line crosses the Bangunga river by a girder bridge, also on well foundations of four spans of 100 feet. Immediately on leaving Dholepoor station, the line curves off to the east through heavy ravines, making for the site selected for the bridge over the Chumbal river. This will be about three miles down stream from the present road crossing, and mainly for this reason the bridge is designed to carry the railway only. The Chumbal bridge will be one of the most remarkable railway structures in India. It will consist of twelve spans of 200 feet centre to centre of piers, flanked at each end by two land spans of 150 feet. The piers will be 108

The Chumbal bridge.

feet high above low-water level to under side of girders, and rest each on a pair of very large masonry wells 26 feet 4 inches outside diameter, sunk about 65 feet below low water. The total length of the bridge over abutments will be 2,714 feet, or rather over half a mile, and the greatest height of bridge, *i.e.*, from bed of old weather channel to top of girders will be 145 feet. The rise of maximum recorded flood in the Chumbal is 97 feet, and the maximum surface velocity is calculated then to be 8.35 feet per second, or say $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour. The estimated cost of the bridge is Rupees 29,27,720. The piers will be built of solid block-in-course masonry of hard sandstone in very large blocks laid in courses breaking bond diagonally. The wells will be carried down about 40 feet into strong reddish clay, and will be hearted up solid with concrete. These are carried on wrought iron boiler plate curbs, each weighing about 12½ tons—the sinking of these large wells have hitherto been carried out without much difficulty. In going through the upper layers of sand, bulls, dredgers and divers (in diving dress) have been employed. When the wells have been got a few feet into the clay, it has been found possible to dry them without much difficulty, and continue the sinking by ordinary excavation. After crossing the Chumbal the line runs through heavy ravines to the westward again, keeping somewhat near (about a mile) from the trunk road. Passing the stations of Bandha, Sikarpoor,

Bamoor, and Morar Troop station, it reaches the terminal station lying between the Morar Cantonment and Gwalior, and a distance of $75\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Agra Cantonment, station. Between the Chumbal and Gwalior, the line crosses the Koari, Assun, and Sunk rivers on girder bridges of three,

four, and three spans of 100 feet respectively. The estimated cost of the Sindia State Railway is Rupees 89,07,778 or say Rupees 1,18,770 per mile.

8. The sleepers for this railway will be mostly Deodar from the forests under the North-Western Provinces Government. A number aggregating about Rupees 13,000 of Chir Dhowra, have been accepted as a large experiment at a somewhat low rate. There are doubts as to whether Chir is tough enough to stand the "beater" on stone ballast. The Chir from the lower ranges in the Himalayas, is undoubtedly a weak, unsatisfactory timber. On the other hand timber of this tree brought from the higher elevations of 6 to 7,000 feet is understood to resemble Deodar in its toughness, and in having more oil or "life" in it. The Dhowra sleepers do not look promising. They have been cut from young and green timber.

9. By the contract entered into with Messrs. Glover and Company, the Sindia State Railway is to be completed to Dholepoor by the 30th June 1878. This appears likely to be easily accomplished. Indeed, as before noticed, if the girders for the Khari and Bangunga arrive in time, this section could be opened early in the year. The remainder of the line, including the Chumbal bridge, is to be completed by the 31st October 1880.

10. This railway has been unlucky in experiencing several changes in the personnel of the Engineer-in-Chief during the year. In July last Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Mead went to England on privilege leave (and died there in August). He was succeeded temporarily by Mr. H. Bell, who was relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Bonus, R.E.; Colonel Bonus made over charge of the line in May 1877 to undersigned on proceeding to the charge of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

11. The establishment at present on the line is as follows :—

Mr. H. Bell, M.I.C.E., Superintending Engineer, Engineer-in-Chief.

Mr. H. D. LaTouche, M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, in charge of 1st Division, Agra to Chumbal.

Mr. W. C. Rennie, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, in charge of 2nd Division, Chumbal to Gwalior.

Lt. C.C.C. Barlow, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporarily transferred to Dhond and Manmar Railway.

Mr. D. A. Duns, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank, on Chumbal Bridge.

Mr. G. B. Reynolds, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade (from Coopers Hill), in charge of 2nd Sub-division of 1st Division.

Mr. W. Michell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade (Coopers Hill), in charge of 1st Sub-Division of 1st Division.

Mr. W. Tatlock, Sub-Engineer on 1st Division, in charge of Dholepoor station works.

Mr. O'Connor, Supervisor, 1st Grade, }
Sergt. Collins do. 2nd do, } on 1st Division.
Sergt. Larkin, Overseer, 1st Grade, }

Mr. Finch, Store-keeper.

Mr. Le Esteve, Sub-Store-keeper.

Besides native lower subordinates.

All the members of the staff have been hard-worked this year and have done extremely well. The brunt of the work of the season has fallen on Mr. La Touche, who has earned the confidence of my predecessors for his devotion to his work, and his tact in dealing with the contractors.

12. I may add that, so far as we have gone, Messrs. Glover and Company have given entire satisfaction, both in the character of the work and as regards its progress. There have been no disputes worthy

Messrs. Glover & Co., the of notice so far, and I am glad to bear testimony to the patience and judgment shown by the resident partner, Mr. T. Middleton.

13. The monthly diagrams will have shown in detail the present

Monthly diagrams will have shown condition of the line, and for this reason, a lengthened description of the state of works has been omitted.

AGRA, }
The 20th June 1877. }

HORACE BELL, *M.I.C.E.*,
Engineer-in-Chief.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Outlay on Construction to end of year 1876-77.

HEAD OR SUB-HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	Estimated amount.	EXPENDITURE.			REMARKS.
		To 31st March 1876.	During year 1876-77.	Total to end of 1876-77.	
I. PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
1. Survey expenses...	2,56,867	18,816	296	19,112	
2. Plant ...	...	...	...	...
3. Establishment ...	...	2,39,364	...	2,39,364	
II. LAND ...	28,899	...	5,163	5,163	
III. CONSTRUCTION OF LINE.					
1. Earthwork, &c....	3,04,626	1,47,525	—28,460	1,19,065	
2. Bridge work, i. Minor bridges, culverts and flood openings, } ii. Large bridges }	42,58,832	2,059	1,06,486	1,08,545	
3. Tunnels ...	...	49,830	3,15,030	3,64,860	
4. Level crossings, &c.	94,338	...	3,085	3,085	
5. Fencing ...	1,94,927	...	735	735	

HEAD, OR SUB-HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	Estimated amount.	EXPENDITURE.			REMARKS
		To 31st March 1876.	During year 1876-77.	Total to end of 1876-77.	
IV. BALLAST AND PERMANENT WAY.	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
1. Ballasting ...	2,79,864	...	48,585	48,585	
2. Permanent way ...	20,28,386	...	2,16,338	2,16,338	
V. STATIONS AND BUILDINGS.					
1. Stations and offices	2,96,652	1,123	44,178	45,301	
2. Workshops, Store buildings, &c. ...	...	1,197	—1,197	...	
3. Staff quarters ...	1,30,315	17,487	26,263	43,750	
4. Station machinery	1,44,159	...	6,068	6068	
VI. ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH	1,153	...	...	...
VII. PLANT.					
1. Engineering ...	36,691	45,456	—37,669	7,787	
2. Locomotive ...	...	...	...	...
3. Carriage and Wagon	...	...	249	249	
4. Station and office furniture ...	5,464	2,466	277	2,743	
5. Traffic ...	...	...	...	...
VIII. ROLLING STOCK.					
1. Locomotive stock.	...	...	...	...
2. Carriage and Wagon stock ...	20,655	405	...	405	
IX. MAINTENANCE ...	...	...	...	...
X. ESTABLISHMENT.					
1. Direction ...	2,34,528	4,249	46,328	50,577	
2. Engineering ...	3,03,846	3,501	58,028	61,529	
3. Locomotive ...	...	...	...	...
4. Telegraph ...	...	...	...	...
5. Stores ...	47,942	107	8,551	8,661	
6. Audit and Accounts	31,933	...	11,500	11,500	
7. Medical and Sanitation ...	24,517	...	3,408	3,408	
8. Preliminary expenses ...	...	...	...	...
9. Traffic ...	...	...	...	...
XI. CONTINGENCIES ...	20,700	...	...	...
LOSS BY EXCHANGE ...	1,62,484	...	...	...
Total final heads...	89,07,778	5,33,585	8,33,245	13,66,830	
SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS ...	...	2,13,471	8,76,049	10,39,520	
Total ...	89,07,778	7,47,056	17,09,294	24,56,350	
DEDUCT.—RECEIPTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNTS ...	...	494	1,889	2,383	
Total ...	...	7,46,562	17,07,405	24,53,967	
DEDUCT.—“Debits during the year to the Indian books by credits to ‘Expenditure in England’ for value of English stores received, and other items charged off in England”...	...	1,27,115	5,37,148	6,64,263	
BALANCE—					
Expenditure in India ...	...	6,19,447	11,70,257	17,89,704	

PART I.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate appropriation account for the year 1876-77.

MAIN HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Grant as per Budget orders.	Outlay.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Saving.	Excess.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Preliminary expenses ... ..	...	296	...	296
Land	22,500	5,163	17,337	...
Construction of line	7,90,000	3,96,876	3,93,124	...
Ballast and permanent way	15,62,500	2,64,923	12,97,577	...
Stations and buildings	75,000	75,311	...	311
Plant ... ..	...	37,143	37,143	...
Rolling stock	5,000	...	5,000	...
Maintenance	4,432	...	4,432	...
Total	24,59,432	7,05,426	17,54,006	...
Establishment and	1,36,848	1,27,819	12,740	...
Contingencies	3,720			
Total	26,00,000	8,33,245	17,66,755	...
Increase to balance of suspense account	6,00,000	8,76,049	...	14,76,049
Total	20,00,000	17,09,294	2,90,706	...
DEDUCT—Receipt on capital account	...	1,889	...	1,889
Total	20,00,000	17,07,405	2,92,595	...
DEDUCT—"Debits during the year to the Indian books by credits to 'Expen- diture in England' for value of English stores received, and other items charged off in England"	7,60,000	5,37,148	2,22,852	...
Indian grant and outlay	12,40,000	11,70,257	69,743	...
Reduction of Indian grant during the year	70,000	...	...	70,000
Net Indian grant and outlay	11,70,000	11,70,257	...	257

(Sd.) R. B. DUNCAN,
Examiner of Accounts.

PART II.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

Modifications of Grant.

SERVICE HEADS.	Grant per Budget order.	Additions.	Reduc- tions.	Final grant.	Refer- ence.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
Preliminary expenses ...	12,40,000	...	70,000	11,70,000	P. W. D., No:535-6 A. S. R., dated 19th Oc- tober 1876.
Land ...					
Construction of line ...					
Ballast and permanent way					
Stations and buildings ...					
Plant ...					
Rolling stock ...					
Maintenance ...					
Establishment ...					
Contingencies ...					
-Total ...	12,40,000	...	70,000	11,70,000	

(Sd.) R. B. DUNCAN,

Examiner of Accounts.

Appendix B.

No. 94, dated Bhopal Agency, Sehore, 31st May 1877.

From—COLONEL W. KINCAID, Political Agent in Bhopal,

To—COLONEL J. WATSON, C.B., V.C., Offg. Agent, Governor-General for Central India, Indore.

I HAVE the honor herewith to submit the Administration Report of the Bhopal Political Agency for the year 1876-77.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BHOPAL POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1876-77.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

I received charge of this Agency from Colonel Forbes at the beginning of September last.

The harvest has been good, but in parts of the country the wheat and poppy have been injured by the excessive cold season rain and hail storms.

The rainfall was 60·3 inches, 2·9 inches above the average of 10 years.

The general health has been good, but a virulent epidemic of small-pox has raged in the city of Bhopal and adjoining districts since the month of December, carrying off many thousand victims. The deaths in the city alone are said to have been 6,000, or a tenth of the inhabitants, under the pressure of this great calamity. Her Highness the Begum has sanctioned an annual expenditure of Rupees 9,145 for the purpose of entertaining a staff of vaccinators to be placed under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon. Some of the other States have followed this good example.

Although there have been a few robberies and dacoities the tranquillity of the districts has not been disturbed. There have been no attacks on the postal runners.

Owing to the Delhi Durbar my cold weather tour was limited, but Rajghur, Nursinghur, and Muxoodunghur were visited, and also the districts of Seronj and Bhilsa.

Justice.—There have been 543 civil suits disposed of, and 126 criminal cases.

The Superintendent of the Bazaar has been pensioned, and has been succeeded by Mr. Ahmed Hoosain, a Native official of the Central Provinces, specially chosen by Mr. Low, the Commissioner of the Nerbudda Districts, for his fitness. He is a man of superior attainments, combining an excellent knowledge of English with a sound legal education and good judgment; his pay has been fixed at Rupees 200 a month; I have already received much benefit from his assistance.

Education.—The Sehore High School is well attended. The Inspector's report is favorable; Mr. Mears has carried on his duties zealously, and has been ably seconded by the Assistant-master, Deopursad. The 3rd master of the 3rd class, Persian Department, has been recommended for pension, and a former pupil of the school has been appointed in his stead; it is satisfactory to find our scholars qualified for these appointments.

Arrangements are being made to form a separate class for the sons of the adjoining Thakoors and Chiefs; a house adjoining the school will be set apart for their residence. There has been great difficulty in prevailing on the parents to send their sons. I hope to succeed this time.

Mr. Thompson's report of the Girls' School is very unfavorable. He does not think the head-mistress a competent teacher, she is not able to superintend the studies, and is wanting in both system and power of management; the expenses are higher than is necessary. I have therefore made arrangements to re-organize the school in accordance with the Inspector's recommendation, and I hope there will be a considerable improvement before the next examination.

Public Works.—The road between Bhopal and Hoshungabad is being constructed by Her Highness the Begum's officers. Mr. Kedarnath Chatterjee, Executive Engineer, has inspected the work; his report is not altogether favorable. The want of skilled supervision, which it is not in the power of Her Highness' Government to supply, will cause a waste of money. The Engineer's report, however, ought to be of great assistance; it is not too late to remedy the mistakes that have been made. At Her Highness' request Mr. Kedarnath is making arrangements to plan and estimate the larger bridges and construct them departmentally, the Bhopal Government supplying the funds.

The dāk bungalows on this road at Choka, Bishenkerry, and Misrode are being constructed.

The Bhopal Government used to pay an annual contribution of Rupees 12,000 to keep the Sehore and Bhopal road in repair; in the year 1872 the payment was remitted, on the understanding that the Bhopal Government kept the road in repair. In Her Highness' report attached to this Agency Report for the year 1873, it is noted that the grant for the repairs of the road had been increased to Rupees 14,000, and yet again to Rupees 28,000. I regret to say, however that nothing has been done, and the road is simply impassable in the rains. Free personal communication between Her Highness and the Political Officer aids much in maintaining the friendly feeling so helpful to both Governments; during five months of the year this is almost impossible; promises for the early repair of the road have again been repeated; should there be further delay a reversion to former arrangements would be most advisable.

In July last there occurred the highest known flood in the Sehore river, four lives were lost, and much damage was done to the station bridges; the necessary repairs have been completed. A new Post Office has been built at the cost of Imperial funds. A slaughter-house will be constructed this year outside the town at the cost of the local funds; and the town lighted and houses numbered.

Jail.—The average number of prisoners has been 39·2, at an annual average cost of Rupees 47-1-10 per man. The health of the prisoners has been good.

Post Office.—The Post Offices of Sehore, Bhopal, Bhilsa, Ashta, Seronj, Pachore, Beora, and Nursinghur are within this Agency. The cash receipts and disbursements are marginally noted. There has been a weekly average of 883·7 letters, parcels, and papers received and delivered in these offices. Rupees 4,872-0-6 worth of postage stamps have been sold.

<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Disbursements.</i>
Rs.	Rs.
6,185	11,973

Telegraphs.—Beora, 56 miles from Sehore, is the only Telegraph station within this Agency. The number of messages received were 402, despatched 251, for which Rupees 251 were paid. The amount of Telegraph Stamps sold amounted to Rupees 473.

Dispensaries.—There are dispensaries at Sehore, Bhilsa, Beora, Nursinghur, Kilchipoor, Kmrwai, and Pathari. Medical relief has been afforded to 17,368 persons, at a total cost of Rupees 3,944. There were 6,312 persons vaccinated during the year, of which 4,649 were successful.

Topographical Survey.—Captain Wilmer's party have been engaged this season in the districts of Bhopal, Gwalior, and Indore.

Boundary Disputes.—Lieutenant Ravenshaw relieved Captain Dalrymple in February, and has settled twelve cases, and has, jointly with the Deputy Commissioner of Hooslungabad, adjusted a longstanding and troublesome dispute between Bhopal and British territory.

NATIVE STATES.

Bhopal.—Her Highness the Begum, accompanied by her husband and daughter, attended the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. Her Highness was highly gratified at the honor conferred upon her husband by the grant of a salute of 17 guns within British India. She said "no Chief has been more highly honored than I have been."

Only twelve days before the commencement of the journey, Her Highness the Sultan Jehan gave birth to a son, who has been named Mahomed Nusr-Ulla Khan, which was the occasion of great rejoicing and lavish distribution of money and food to the poor. The Khoodsia Begum seemed specially delighted when I paid her a visit of congratulation. She said—"is it not a time to rejoice when at last a boy has been born to five generations of women?" Her generosity to the poor was unbounded.

After return from Delhi Her Highness the Begum gave a fête in honor of the assumption by Her Majesty of the Imperial title; it lasted a week and the guests were pleasantly entertained.

The management of the State continues as formerly, but I fear the new revenue settlement presses hardly on the ryots in these times of low prices. I do not think the present high rates can be maintained without distress to the people. Mr. Barstow's account of the Pergunnah of Murdanpoor, in his report of 1874-75, is true of a far wider area.

Education.—The Sehore High School is well attended. The Inspector's report is favorable; Mr. Mears has carried on his duties zealously, and has been ably seconded by the Assistant-master, Deopursad. The 3rd master of the 3rd class, Persian Department, has been recommended for pension, and a former pupil of the school has been appointed in his stead; it is satisfactory to find our scholars qualified for these appointments.

Arrangements are being made to form a separate class for the sons of the adjoining Thakoors and Chiefs; a house adjoining the school will be set apart for their residence. There has been great difficulty in prevailing on the parents to send their sons. I hope to succeed this time.

Mr. Thompson's report of the Girls' School is very unfavorable. He does not think the head-mistress a competent teacher, she is not able to superintend the studies, and is wanting in both system and power of management; the expenses are higher than is necessary. I have therefore made arrangements to re-organize the school in accordance with the Inspector's recommendation, and I hope there will be a considerable improvement before the next examination.

Public Works.—The road between Bhopal and Hoshungabad is being constructed by Her Highness the Begum's officers. Mr. Kedarnath Chatterjee, Executive Engineer, has inspected the work; his report is not altogether favorable. The want of skilled supervision, which it is not in the power of Her Highness' Government to supply, will cause a waste of money. The Engineer's report, however, ought to be of great assistance; it is not too late to remedy the mistakes that have been made. At Her Highness' request Mr. Kedarnath is making arrangements to plan and estimate the larger bridges and construct them departmentally, the Bhopal Government supplying the funds.

The dāk bungalows on this road at Choka, Bishenkerry, and Misrode are being constructed.

The Bhopal Government used to pay an annual contribution of Rupees 12,000 to keep the Sehore and Bhopal road in repair; in the year 1872 the payment was remitted, on the understanding that the Bhopal Government kept the road in repair. In Her Highness' report attached to this Agency Report for the year 1873, it is noted that the grant for the repairs of the road had been increased to Rupees 14,000, and yet again to Rupees 28,000. I regret to say, however that nothing has been done, and the road is simply impassable in the rains. Free personal communication between Her Highness and the Political Officer aids much in maintaining the friendly feeling so helpful to both Governments; during five months of the year this is almost impossible; promises for the early repair of the road have again been repeated; should there be further delay a reversion to former arrangements would be most advisable.

In July last there occurred the highest known flood in the Sehore river, four lives were lost, and much damage was done to the station bridges; the necessary repairs have been completed. A new Post Office has been built at the cost of Imperial funds. A slaughter-house will be constructed this year outside the town at the cost of the local funds; and the town lighted and houses numbered.

Jail.—The average number of prisoners has been 39·2, at an annual average cost of Rupees 47-1-10 per man. The health of the prisoners has been good.

Post Office.—The Post Offices of Sehore, Bhopal, Bhilsa, Ashta, Seronj, Paehore, Beora, and Nursinghur are within this Agency. The cash receipts and disbursements are marginally noted. There has been a weekly average of 883-7 letters, parcels, and papers received and delivered in these offices. Rupees 4,872-0-6 worth of postage stamps have been sold.

<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Disbursements.</i>
Rs.	Rs.
6,185	11,973

Telegraphs.—Beora, 56 miles from Sehore, is the only Telegraph station within this Agency. The number of messages received were 402, despatched 251, for which Rupees 251 were paid. The amount of Telegraph Stamps sold amounted to Rupees 473.

Dispensaries.—There are dispensaries at Sehore, Bhilsa, Beora, Nursinghur, Kilchipoor, Kurwai, and Pathari. Medical relief has been afforded to 17,368 persons, at a total cost of Rupees 3,944. There were 6,312 persons vaccinated during the year, of which 4,649 were successful.

Topographical Survey.—Captain Wilmer's party have been engaged this season in the districts of Bhopal, Gwalior, and Indore.

Boundary Disputes.—Lieutenant Ravenshaw relieved Captain Dalrymple in February, and has settled twelve cases, and has, jointly with the Deputy Commissioner of Hooshungabad, adjusted a longstanding and troublesome dispute between Bhopal and British territory.

NATIVE STATES.

Bhopal.—Her Highness the Begum, accompanied by her husband and daughter, attended the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. Her Highness was highly gratified at the honor conferred upon her husband by the grant of a salute of 17 guns within British India. She said "no Chief has been more highly honored than I have been."

Only twelve days before the commencement of the journey, Her Highness the Sultan Jehan gave birth to a son, who has been named Mahomed Nusr-Ulla Khan, which was the occasion of great rejoicing and lavish distribution of money and food to the poor. The Khoodsia Begum seemed specially delighted when I paid her a visit of congratulation. She said—"is it not a time to rejoice when at last a boy has been born to five generations of women?" Her generosity to the poor was unbounded.

After return from Delhi Her Highness the Begum gave a fête in honor of the assumption by Her Majesty of the Imperial title; it lasted a week and the guests were pleasantly entertained.

The management of the State continues as formerly, but I fear the new revenue settlement presses hardly on the ryots in these times of low prices. I do not think the present high rates can be maintained without distress to the people. Mr. Barstow's account of the Pergunnah of Murdanpoor, in his report of 1874-75, is true of a far wider area.

It is more pleasant to remark on the loyal co-operation Her Highness affords to the officials of the adjoining British Districts. They speak in high praise of the prompt assistance invariably received from the Bhopal officials.

Her Highness the Khoodsia Begum has consented to give three lakhs of Government Rupees for the maintenance of the Bhopal Water Works. She has paid one lakh and promises to complete the payment within three years. This gift will ensure to the inhabitants of the city of Bhopal pure drinking water. The works were constructed by Her Highness at a cost of seven lakhs.

The record of the year's administration of the State is annexed. A statement of the receipts and expenditure, &c., would be a valuable addition.

A history of the State has been written by Her Highness, and translated into English by Mr. Barstow; the account is very interesting.

Rajghur.—The administration is fairly good.

Nursinghur.—The administration is not so good. The Raja does not pay so much attention to the management of his estate as he ought to do.

Kilchipoor.—The Chief has had conferred upon him a salute of nine guns.

Kurwai.—There are no complaints against the management of this State.

Muxoodunghur.—The widow of the late Chief carries on the administration, assisted by a person, selected by this office, whom she has appointed as Kamdar; with his aid I hope the debts contracted under the late Kamdar will be soon liquidated; all important cases are referred to this office, and monthly accounts furnished. The Chief is sadly wanting in intelligence, he will never be fit for much.

Pathari.—There have been many complaints. The young Nawab was called into Sehore, and most of the cases have been put in a fair way of settlement.

Mahomedghur.—The management is fairly successful.

Basoda.—The Chief has just returned from a pilgrimage to Mecca.

Larawad.—This estate is under management; the debts have been paid off; a new settlement is being carried out.

Bhilsa, Gunj Basoda, Shujaulpoor, and Sonkach are Pergunnahs, all belonging to His Highness Sindia within this Agency.

Dacoity has not been so rife in Sonkach, but the road is still unsafe.

Zorapoor, Machalpoor, Kantaphore, Gagrone, and Nimawar are Pergunnahs of His Highness Holkar.

They appear fairly managed.

Seronj of Tonk.—The Amil has been more successful than his predecessor in repressing crime; cattle-lifting is still common.

Sarangpur of Dewas.—There is no change from last year.

Guaranteed Tukoor, Tappa.—This estate has been made over to the young Thakoor. Khajuri is under the management of this office.

Sotalia is well managed. Sheodan Sing has got out of debt.

There remains Agra Barkhera, Ramghur, Kankerkhera, Kamalpoor, Dhabla Ghosi, Dhabla Dhir, Jabriah Bhil, Piplia Nagar, Daryakheri, Jallariah, Dugriah, pretty well managed.

BHOPAL AGENCY,
SEHORE,
The 2nd May 1877. }

(Sd.) W. KINCAID, Col.
Politl. Agent in Bhopal.

Abstract translation of Administration Report of Her Highness the Nawab Shah Jehan Begum, G.C.S.I., Ruler of Bhopal, from 25th April to 17th November 1875.

1. During the year, on the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, I visited Calcutta for the purpose of paying my respect to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. I was accompanied by Her Highness the Sultan Jehan, Her Highness' Consort, Nawab Walla Ja Ameer-ul-Mulk, Syed Mahomed Sadduk Hussan Khan Sahib Bahadoor, and Madar-ul-Mohim Mahomed Jama-loodeen Sahib Bahadoor, the Prime Minister of the State. On the 6th December 1875 I left Bhopal, accompanied by Colonel Willoughby Osborne, C.B., Political Agent in Bhopal, and travelled from Etursee by rail, and arrived in Calcutta on the 15th of the same month. Captain Biddulph, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, and Mr. Henvey, the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, were deputed for the ceremony of "Ishtakbal." The deputation waited on me at the Railway station with a carriage and four; the above officers took the Nawab Consort in their carriage, Her Highness the Sultan Jehan and I were provided with a "zananah" carriage, and Nawab Sultan Doola Mean Amed Ali Khan and the Prime Minister of the State were provided with separate carriages. I was escorted by the deputation to the Kotti at my camp, where I arrived under a salute of 19 guns; the deputation after taking leave of me returned. A Kotti was set apart for my accommodation by the Government of India, in which I stayed during my sojourn in Calcutta, during which time with pleasure I partook twice a day of the "Dawat" (repast) which was provided by His Excellency the Viceroy.

On the 22nd December I paid a ceremonial visit to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor-General of India; a Secretary and an Aide-de-Camp were deputed to perform the ceremony of Istakbal (meeting); the deputation waited on me at the "Kotti" on the same day; Lord Northbrook paid me a return visit. His Excellency was peshwai by the Nawab Consort, who proceeded as far as Sir Salar Jung's Kotti, the place appointed to meet His Excellency. On the 23rd December His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' arrival was announced; the several Chiefs who had assembled in Calcutta proceeded to Prinsep's ghat to peshwai His Royal Highness. I was, by the favor of His Excellency, allowed, as a special case, to remain in the Government House with the Hon'ble Miss Baring, His Excellency Lord Northbrook's daughter. On the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the Government House I was introduced to His Royal Highness, and after greeting, exchanged enquiries of health, &c.

On the 24th December I paid a ceremonial visit to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the Government House; His Royal Highness came forward as far as the end of the carpet for the ceremony of "Istakbal" and offered me a seat on His Royal Highness' sofa—after a brief conversation I was presented with a gold medal by His Royal Highness. Attur and pân were then given, after which I took leave of His Royal Highness, and returned to my camp.

On the 29th December His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid me a return visit. His Royal Highness was peshwaied by the Nawab Consort, who proceeded as far as the Gwalior Maharaja's Kotti, the place appointed for the meeting, and escorted the illustrious guest to the Kotti in which the Durbar was held for the reception of His Royal Highness; at this Durbar presents were exchanged.

Lists of presents given by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Her Highness the Nawab Shah Jehan Begum on the occasion of His Royal Highness visiting Her Highness the Nawab Shah Jehan Begum—

- 1 Gold Medal,
- 1 Diamond ring,
- 1 Album,
- 1 Portrait of Her Majesty the Queen in gold frame,
- 1 Gold chain,
- 1 Portrait of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales in gold frame,
- 1 Miniature portrait of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

List of return presents made by Her Highness the Nawab Shah Jehan Begum to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales—

- 2 Muskets of Bhopal manufacture,
- 2 Swords, Native manufacture,
- 1 Shield,
- 1 Cap with gold embroidery,
- 2 Carpets, made in the Prince of Wales' School of Industry at Bhopal,
- 1 Silver Attur Dun,
- 1 Pair Gold Bracelets, set with precious stones,
- 1 Pair of gold earrings, set with precious stones,
- 1 Handkerchief, made by Her Highness the Nawab Shah Jehan Begum,
- 2 Pieces of Carpet-work for a foolstool, made by Her Highness Shah Jehan Begum,
- 2 Copies of History of Bhopal, Oordoo and Persian,
- 1 Copy of Tohfa Shah Jehani on logic,
- 1 Copy, Pilgrimage to Meeea, in English.

On the 1st January 1876 the Installation Durbar was held in the Miadan opposite to the Government House in a style befitting the occa-

sion. The Chiefs who are Knights of the most exalted order of the Star of India participated in the ceremony; seats were assigned to them in the Durbar according to the order of precedence; when going, the procession was headed by me closely veiled; a seat was allotted me to the right of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

At the close of the Durbar when returning, I was last in the procession.

II. By the rules hitherto in force no one other than the sons and grandsons of Jaghiredars and Mahafeedars were, as a rule, considered eligible to succeed to the estates of their deceased ancestors; this rule has been modified by extending the indulgence to the female members of their families also; the daughter, or the son of a daughter, is by the amended rule eligible to succeed to the estate of a deceased Jaghiredar.

III. The nirruck of grain, &c., was hitherto altered by grain dealers without sanction of competent authorities; an order has been issued interdicting dealers and others on no account to alter the nirruck which has been laid down by the Kutwallec.

IV. Hitherto the lease of a village, as a general rule, was held by one Zemindar, who to suit his personal advantage generally allowed others to hold joint shares; this plan was found to be loose and exposed to irregularity, inasmuch as it was liable to give rise to quarrels amongst shareholders; as a remedial measure they are now required to furnish an agreement on a stamped paper, valued at eight annas, setting forth the terms under which the joint shares are held; all such agreements, to render them valid, are verified and attested by the Tehsildar of the "Mahal" (Division) in which the village is situated. In the event of a quarrel arising amongst the shareholders, the Court having jurisdiction by the new rule will hear and determine the disputed cases according to the terms of the agreement entered into by the litigants.

V. In paragraph 2 of last year's report mention is made that new lines were built for the three cavalry regiments quartered at Shahjehanaabad, the newly established suburb lying to the north and in the vicinity of the city of Bhopal. During the year under review suitable buildings have been constructed for the accommodation of the men; shopkeepers have been induced to build shops and dwelling-houses at the new settlement.

VI. Travellers were allowed to remain in the "Moosafferkanah" (Travellers' inn) for an unlimited period; this system was found to be liable to abuse; the new rule enjoins that travellers will on no account be allowed to remain in the "Moosafferkanah" for more than a week.

VII. It was a common practice for Arabs to find their way into Bhopal on the pretext of asking alms from Her Highness the Khoodsia Begum; these men under the cloak of penury committed all manner of excesses, and after involving themselves in pecuniary embarrassment absconded, thus money-lenders and others fell easy victims to their nefarious practices. As a check on such impostors, they have been prevented from remaining in Bhopal territory without special orders for any lengthened period; Her Highness the Khoodsia Begum has been desired on no account to allow Arabs to remain at Bhopal; in the meanwhile Her Highness has been informed that the State has no desire to interfere with her charitable acts.

VIII. In compliance with the request of the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshungabad, orders have been issued to the local authorities to strictly prohibit the villagers from throwing their dead into the Nerbudda river.

IX. Heretofore a reward of Rupees 5 was allowed for killing a tiger, as the jungles in the Bhopal territory are infested by tigers; the reward has been increased to Rupees 10.

X. Money-lenders were in the habit of lending money on articles which were pledged to them by those who were greatly in need of money; as a rule all valuables on which a loan was raised were required to be 50 per cent in excess to the amount lent, and allowing the interest to accumulate till the loan exceeded the intrinsic value of the articles pledged, when a suit was generally filed in the Civil Court to recover the loan and the interest due thereon, such a course invariably resulted in a decree being given by the Civil Court in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount of the suit; in executing the decree it was not rare for a portion of the judgment debtor's effects to be attached, exclusive of the articles pledged, to satisfy the full amount of the decree. As this system in its effects was most ruinous to the debtor, a clause was added to the civil procedure code, by the provision of which the Court is not empowered to pass a decree in excess of the value of articles pledged.

XI. The imprudent practice of parents putting on jewels on children who cannot take care of themselves has often led to the commission of heinous crimes; to remedy this, a rule has been laid down enjoining that if children having jewels on their persons be allowed to go about without proper protection the officers of the State are empowered to confiscate the jewels found on the persons of such children.

XII. Suitable punishment has been provided by the law for the offences of gambling and indulgence in intoxicating drugs, &c., and for the commission of lawless acts; a new Section has been added to the criminal procedure code, which provides for the dismissal of public servants of the State in the event of their being convicted a second time of any one of the above offences.

XIII. Mention is made in paragraph 3 of the last Administration Report that the articles intended for sale at the annual fair held at Shahjehanabad would be exempted from transit duty for three consecutive years; the remission of duty was accordingly allowed. At the expiration of the three years, and the commencement of the fourth, a further concession was allowed, by which dutiable articles purchased and exported from the fair were allowed to pass free of duty; only the merchandize imported for sale was liable to payment of transit duty. The duty leviable on exports of the fourth year is estimated at Rupees 4,675-14-6. In the fifth year, by way of encouraging trade, the imports were liable to only a moiety of transit duty, and the exports were at two chowkees entirely exempted from duty; this plan gave an impetus to trade and a healthy tone to the fair. By a kind Providence the prosperity of the fair is enhancing steadily year after year. Transit duty estimated at Rupees 1,13,513-4-0 was exempted since the fair was established as per detail.

		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Fusli 1280=A.D. 1873	...	17,942	6	0
„ 1281= „ 1874	...	40,951	5	0
„ 1282= „ 1875	...	49,743	10	6
„ 1283= „ 1876	...	4,875	14	6
Total	...	1,13,513	4	0

In Fusli 1283=A.D. 1876 the exports were allowed to pass by the Toll houses at Wazeergung and Mungetwara free of duty.

XIV. The custom obtaining in the State is to levy transit duty according to the weight of dutiable goods; this plan subjected tradesmen to inconvenience. To remedy this, duty was ordered to be levied on approximate weight of articles sold at the fair held at Shahjehanabad as follows:—

2 Bullock Cart	...	12 Maunds		
Camel and pack buffaloe	...	3 „	and 4 Pussuries	
Pack bullocks	...	2 „	„ 4 „	

In the event of a dispute arising the articles to be weighed.

XV. In view to facilitate the completion of the Hoshungabad road, and the bridges to span the rivers and streams which intersect the roads, the work has been apportioned under the supervision of four overseers as follows—

1. Zamoorodeen, to supervise the construction of nine bridges and nine miles of road.
2. Shaikh Peer Mahomed, four bridges and $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles of road.
3. Abdool Rhymon Khan, three bridges and nine miles of road.
4. Baboo Chumpal, four miles of road.

Total 16 bridges and $30\frac{1}{2}$ miles of road have been completed. An allotment of one lakh of rupees per annum has been made for the completion of the Hoshungabad road.

XVI. The roads within and without the city were in a bad state; at an estimated cost of Rupees 42,402-9-6 twenty-five roads and nine bridges were made to enhance the beauty of the city, and for the convenience of the public.

XVII. For the security of life and property five police stations have been built in the city of Bhopal at an estimated cost of Rupees 3,347-7-6.

XVIII. Arrangements have been made to light the city of Bhopal at a cost of Rupees 1,599-4-6.

XIX. The prisoners in the Bhopal jail are taught all kinds of works of industry; suitable buildings for this purpose have been constructed at a cost of Rupees 67,517-12-0.

XX. By a kind Providence Nawab Sultan Jehan Begum was safely delivered of a daughter on Tuesday, the 25th October 1875, at 2-23 A.M.; the new-born child is named Bilkees Jehan Begum; the event has been celebrated with rejoicing and distribution of 1,000 rupees

and a large quantity of grain in alms, and the release of five prisoners, and firing of 5 guns, and a fête given, as it is wont in the State on such occasions, and an annual grant of Rupees 2,915-1-9 has been made out of the State Treasury to defray the household expenses on account of the infant child.

XXI. In the Civil Procedure Code no provision was made for Mooktiarnamah Aum (Power-of-Attorney); a clause has been added thereto, enjoining Mooktiarnamah Aum to be written on 4 rupees stamped paper.

XXII. In paragraph 11 of last report it was stated that 16,283 cases were undisposed, and that an extra establishment was entertained to clear the arrears of work; to this number were added 266 undisposed cases, making an aggregate of 16,549 undisposed cases, out of which 5,635 were disposed of, leaving 10,914 undisposed.

Detail of 16,283 cases—

Bhopal cases	...	...	2,805
Western Division cases	...	...	7,305
Southern „ „	...	...	2,659
Eastern „ „	...	...	3,514
Total			16,283

Detail of 266 undisposed cases—

Bhopal cases	...	...	130
Western Division cases	...	...	24
Eastern „ „	...	...	112
Southern „ „	...	...	...
Total			266

Detail of 5,635 cases disposed of—

Bhopal cases	...	...	1,951
Western Division cases	...	...	1,435
Eastern „ „	...	...	793
Southern „ „	...	...	1,456
Total			5,635

Detail of 10,914 undisposed of cases—

Bhopal cases	...	...	984
Western Division cases	...	...	5,894
Eastern Division „	...	...	2,833
Southern „ „	...	...	1,203
Total			10,914

XXIII. In 1292 Hizri=A.D. 1875—15,563 cases were on the file, out of which 2,180 were of the previous year, and 13,383 were filed during the year, out of which 13,667 were disposed of, leaving 1,896 at the end of the year pending enquiry.

Detail of 2,180 cases—

Bhopal cases	...	...	...	580
Western Division cases	...	...	...	896
Eastern	"	"	...	316
Southern	"	"	...	390
Total				2,180

Detail of cases pending enquiry—

Bhopal cases	...	...	...	3,749
Western Division cases	...	...	...	3,329
Eastern	"	"	...	2,671
Southern	"	"	...	3,636
Total				13,383

Detail of 13,667 cases disposed of during the year—

Bhopal cases	...	...	...	3,662
Western Division cases	...	...	...	3,797
Eastern	"	"	...	2,622
Southern	"	"	...	3,586
Total				13,667

Detail of cases pending enquiry at the end of the year—

Bhopal cases	...	...	...	665
Western Division cases	...	...	...	428
Eastern	"	"	...	363
Southern	"	"	...	440
Total				2,894

XXIV. The provision of the leave code did not meet with the requirements of the ministerial servants of the State; as without recreation work cannot be done with any degree of efficiency, the holidays have been increased. Hitherto only two days were allowed as holidays for Ed-al-Fetr and four days for Ed-al-Zuha; these holidays have been increased to twelve days and six days; the 10th day of Mohorrum was observed as a holiday, at present the 9th day is also observed as a holiday. During the month of Ramzan to enable people to keep the fast all public offices will be closed at 4 P.M.

XXV. A regular professional system of surveying the land having been introduced into this State, 2,927 out of 3,190 villages which comprise the State have been surveyed, leaving 263 still to be surveyed; of the villages which have been surveyed 2,846 have been re-surveyed by a Moonserim in order to test the accuracy of the former survey; out of them, as a further test, 2,496 were re-surveyed by the Sudder Moonserim; again out of these 1,675 were re-surveyed by a Motmid. The settlement of several pergunahs has been made after they were surveyed, the leases of the villages having been given

to Zemindars after they had tendered their application and furnished "Kubooliats" (agreements). If it please God ere long the remaining villages, after they are surveyed, and the accuracy of the survey tested by competent authorities, will be farmed out according to the new settlement.

XXVI. A Thanadar, with an efficient ministerial staff, has been appointed for the Police administration of Shahjehanabad, the Toll house at Wazeergunj in the Joomaratee bazaar has been transferred to Shahjehanabad. In view to induce merchants and others to settle down there a chowdree has been appointed (after giving him the usual sunnud) to the Shahjehanabad bazaar and placed on the same footing as chowdrees of other bazaars.

The Thannah, etc, which has been established at Shahjehanabad is maintained at an annual cost of Rupees 2,363.

XXVII. By way of inducement for people to establish themselves at Shahjehanabad, all description of wood for building purposes brought to the Shahjehanabad bazaar for sale is exempted from Syerdues.

XXVIII. Hitherto promotion was not made amongst the State troops according to seniority; in the absence of a proper system, the claims of military officers for promotion by seniority were not attended to; besides no specific rules were laid down to provide for the sons of deceased sowars, or for the sale of their horses; by the new rules provision is made by seniority, provided the officer concerned, in point of ability, etc., is fitted for promotion. In the event of a sowar dying, his horse will be sold to the recruit who may be enlisted in his place; should, however, the deceased have a son, who, if declared fit for enlistment, will have prior claim for the vacant post.

XXIX. In the absence of a proper system for promotion amongst the ministerial officers, it was not rare for outsiders to get posts of trust and importance in the State to the detriment of old servants.

The new rules provide that in the event of the office of Motmid or Naibs becoming vacant, their subordinates will be eligible for the vacant posts, provided they are, in points of ability, etc., fitted for the same, the successful candidates commencing from the bottom of the list.

By this plan every grade will, in hopes of promotion, be induced to exert themselves and thereby earn a claim for promotion; should, however, candidates of reputed abilities and respectability apply for posts of trust and importance (and as it is difficult to get men of rare and varied qualifications at all times) they will be entertained as supernumeraries to be eventually absorbed as vacancies occur.

XXX. In paragraph 26 of last report mention is made regarding the dowry, etc., which was given to Her Highness the Nawab Sultan Jehan Begum on the occasion of her marriage; it was further stated in the paragraph under advertence that the amount spent from the time of betrothal to the consummation of the event will be hereafter reported when the returns shewing the expenditure are prepared. From the records it has been ascertained that Rupees 35,289-12-3 were spent in giving presents and alms and having illumination and pyrotechnical displays, etc.

Returns are being prepared to show the actual expenditure incurred on account of the celebration of Her Highness the Sultan Jehan Begum's marriage; when they are ready due intimation will be given of the same—

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Detail of Rs. 35,289 12 3			
Cothes, etc., purchased at the time of betrothal	3,581	0	0
Entertainments, &c., to guests ...	20,422	11	0
Presents to guests ...	5,449	10	6
Presents to servants	2,645	0	0
Alms ...	1,434	9	0
Fireworks, &c. ...	1,644	13	9
Miscellaneous items ...	112	8	3
Total ...	35,289	12	3

XXXI. By the former arrangements the head-quarters of Thanadars and Tehsildars were not situated in convenient places; for the better administration of the State the several villages comprising the State have been surveyed and the pergunahs increased to 35 in number, the head-quarters of each having been established at a central point, so as to bring the limits of each pergunah within five or six kos of its head-quarters.

The territorial limits of the State were divided into three divisions before, *viz.*, Eastern, Western and Southern Divisions. The pergunahs have now been divided into four divisions; each pergunah is under the jurisdiction of a Tehsildar and a Thanadar with an efficient establishment of clerks, &c. The head-quarters of the fourth or Northern Division has been established at Burisiah, the pergunah which was given by the British Government; by the acquisition of this pergunah a fourth division was made. By the new arrangement the head-quarters of the Western Division has been transferred to Ashta; the head-quarters of the Southern Division continues as heretofore at Kalliahkerry; in the same way the head-quarters of the Eastern Division continues at Raisen. By the head-quarters of each mehal and division being established at central points, their supervision in matters of Police administration, &c., has been placed on a more efficient basis. The new arrangement has entailed a further annual expenditure of Rupees 15,481-9, on account of the pergunahs as per detail—

On account of the former Mahals ...	Rupees	8,137	1	0
Ditto three new Mahals ...	„	7,344	8	0
Total „		15,481	9	0

An additional annual expenditure of Rupees 7,719 has been incurred on account of the Nizamats as per detail—

On account of the three former Divisions ...	Rupees	1,080		
Ditto Extra Division ...	„	6,639		
Total „		7,719		

Southern Division consists of eight Mahals or Pergunnahs—

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Oodeypoor. | 4. Bareilly. |
| 2. Shahgunj, commonly called
Chicklee. | 5. Byronda. |
| 3. Buree. | 6. Tal. |
| | 7. Chowkeyghur. |
| | 8. Murdanpoor. |

Eastern Division consists of twelve Mahals—

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. Jetari. | 6. Sewas. |
| 2. Dewri. | 7. Silwani. |
| 3. Ramghur. | 8. Gyratgunj. |
| 4. Raisen. | 9. Bowria. |
| 5. Sultangunj, commonly called
Padaria. | 10. Mahalpoor. |
| | 11. Gharri Ambapani. |
| | 12. Pikson. |

Western Division consists of seven Mahals—

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. Ashta. | 5. Sehore. |
| 2. Jawar. | 6. Sadikgunj, commonly called
Makarda. |
| 3. Shawasghur. | 7. Itchawar. |
| 4. Chipanair. | |

Northern Division consists of six Mahals.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Burisiah. | 4. Goolgaon. |
| 2. Dewpoora. | 5. Dilode. |
| 3. Nazeerabad. | 6. Dooriah. |
-

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF THE BUNDELKHAND AGENCY FOR 1876-77.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

1. *Rainfall*.—48·9 inches. This is almost exactly the average of the preceding eight years, from 1869 to 1876, which was 48·71.

For several seasons past, the rains here, while abundant, have been ill-distributed for agriculture, coming in several heavy falls within the three months, July to September, and then ending abruptly, with little or none in the cold weather.

The first part of this character was repeated in 1876, as 44·5 inches fell in those three months, only one-tenth in October, and none in November and December.

This was bad for the monsoon (kharif) crops, tending first to swamp them, and finally to parch them up too rapidly.

But a difference occurred in the last three months, as there was a good fall in January, and some also in February and March.

Of this, the January portion was excellent for the spring (rabi) crop.

The recurrence of storms and showers during the closing half of the cold season, and onwards through the hot weather, was specially noticeable as the latter advanced, and even at the time caused remark on the resemblance to the corresponding period of 1868, immediately preceding the scanty monsoon of that year, which was followed by the Bundelkhand famine of 1868-69.

2. *Agriculture*.—As was to be expected from the distribution of rain, the autumn harvest was bad, while the spring harvest ranged from fair to good.

On the whole, although the rather straitened condition of the province, from a series of bad years, and other causes, fully described in previous reports, was not much altered, the general tendency was for the better.

The *kans* weed was stationary or retreating.

Food grains were abundant and cheap.

3. *Health*.—Almost every year, now, cholera enters the Province from the east about the close of the hot weather, or commencement of the rains, appearing first in the tracts between Allahabad and Baroda, and penetrating west and south-west to greater or less distances in different years.

In 1876 the disease, as usual, appeared, but stopped its westward progress a few miles east of Nowgong. It entered also the north of the province, but was not heard of in the south or west.

Beginning in July, it lasted, with some intermissions, till October; but, though violent in a few villages, it was not generally so, or even universally diffused throughout the tract invaded.

As usual, also, small-pox occurred more or less in the hot weather, but without any severe epidemic. Indeed the large numbers now every year vaccinated must be having sensible preventive effect.

In the fevers, and other ailments occurring, there was nothing special or excessive, so that on the whole, the year was a fairly healthy one.

4. No Chief died in the year.

5. *Political*.—The political interest of the year centered in the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on New Year's day 1877, for the proclamation of the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the title of *Empress of India*.

In last Annual Report I mentioned a Chief, who, when the Prince of Wales' visit, to this country was first announced, and thus long before any official mention of Her Majesty's title, himself introduced the subject in conversation.

This was doubtless from seeing some newspaper discussion on the subject. He wondered why the title was not assumed in accordance with the actual position, saying it would be good for all—Chiefs included.

Since then I have heard no different opinion from any one—high or low.

All seem to feel that the style of *Empress of India* is something more and nearer to them than that of *Queen of England*.

The *latter* kept up the idea of a foreign, and far-off, if yet beneficent conqueror, who might still carry conquest farther.

The new style emphasises rather the rapprochement, and, as it were, naturalization of the first peacefully uniting head of all India as a single Empire—the first such head, of the first such Empire, India has ever known.

6. From Bundelkhand the following thirteen Chiefs attended the Assemblage :—

Maharaja Orcha [Tehri].

„ Duttia.

„ Samthar.

„ Punnah.

„ Chirkhari.

„ Ajighur.

„ Bijawar.

Raja Chutterpore.

„ Beronda.

Jaghiredar Tori Futtehpor.

„ Alipora.

„ Jigni.

„ Paldeo.

On the first eight, banners and gold medals from Her Majesty the Empress were conferred, besides silver medals for certain Sirdars. Beronda also had a gold medal and his Sirdar a silver one.

The minor Chiefs and a Sirdar of each got silver medals.

All received presents.

Most of them, and sundry of the others, who could not attend, were further gratified by increase of title or salute, or concession of some matter long near their heart, viz.—

Maharaja *Orcha*.—Salute raised from fifteen to seventeen guns.

Maharaja *Dattia*.—Title of Lokendar. Permission to repair Seonda Fort.

Maharaja *Samthar*.—Title of Maharaja in lieu of Raja. Remission of succession Nuzerana.

Maharaja *Punnah*.—Salute raised from eleven to thirteen guns.

Maharaja *Chirkhari*.—Title of Sipahdar-ul-Mulk.

Maharaja *Ajighur*.—Title of Siwai.

Maharaja *Bijawar*.—Title of Siwai.

Raja *Beronda*.—Title of Bahadur. Salute of nine guns.

Raja *Sarila*.—Title of Bahadur.

Raja *Khanyadhana*.—Old title of Raja recognized.

Jaghiredar *Tori Fatehpore*.—Title of Rao Bahadur recognized.

Jaghiredar *Jigni*.—Title of Rao Bahadur in lieu of Rao.

Jaghiredar *Jussoo*.—Title of Dewan Bahadur in lieu of Dewan.

Jaghiredar *Alipora*.—Title of Rao Bahadur in lieu of Rao.

Jaghiredar *Paldeo*.—Title of Rao.

A banner for His Highness the Nawab of Baoni, who was unable to attend, was subsequently granted.

II.—CONDITION OF NATIVE STATES.

7. *Orcha* or *Tehri*.—The young Chief so far carries out the good promise of last year.

He takes a personal share and interest in the State work.

Funds are scanty, but he illustrates that “where there is a will there is a way,” though the Delhi Assemblage entailed heavy unforeseen outlay.

He is progressing with a land revenue settlement of villages, the first attempted in Orcha, and which will stimulate cultivation by giving the villagers a profitable interest in its extension.

He carries on work respectably on the main road through his State from the Saugor direction in the south, towards Mow Ranipoor in the Jhansi District on the north.

Town improvements at the capital are continued, and will long supply work.

An ancient town, Jattara, on the road above-noted, is being revived by a new street, opening it up, as I designed a few years ago.

A grain mart established at Kooradeo, just south of the capital, is thriving, and thronged by people from our own districts.

A female school in his palace for daughters of Sirdars to be taught with his own, and another, outside, for those of townspeople, are kept up with an evident interest in the matter.

At present, at any rate, in place of the common fancy of Native Chiefs, merely to collect revenue and do nothing else, he has got some conception of the idea that it behoves him to be up and doing what he can for the betterment of his State and people, and hence not remotely of himself.

More may be hoped from the development of that idea than from any forcing process.

8. *Dattia*.—Here there is little change to chronicle.

The new Minister, Dewan Munnoo Lall, is said to be managing carefully, and within the income, so as to make some way in the clearment of debt.

But Delhi of course put all budget reckonings out of count for the year.

The Maharaja, after his return, rendered a well merited acknowledgment of the services of Munshi Nand Kishore, formerly his preceptor, and now Senior Member of Durbar, by conferring on him the style of Rao Bahadur.

9. *Samthar*.—As mentioned in former reports, Raja, or now since Delhi, Maharaja Bahadur, is a careful manager.

One-fourth of the State is set aside for his insane father, with whom are his mother and younger brother; so he has only three-fourths to work with.

But he keeps clear of debt, and has funds in hand.

The principal work in progress is repair of the fort and State buildings at the capital, which, from long neglect, had fallen into a bad, and in places dangerous, state.

This furnishes much labor for the poor.

10. *Punnaah*.—The Chief continues to do well.

His attention to public works, &c., is already favorably known.

Among other matters, he has now in hand a large temple at the capital, which, if not a reproductive work, at any rate, employs many laborers.

The plans promise a handsome structure, of rather composite order however, as the Chief has been taking hints from the drawings of various public buildings of European style.

11. *Chirkhari*.—I wish I could say the young Chief is following the steps of his late excellent and distinguished father. But he leans too much to old ways, thinks least of those who, during his minority, served his State best, and finding the result unsatisfactory, is apt to fall out of temper with himself and all about him.

12. *Ajighur*.—For years the struggle here has been to clear off old debt.

Plans are formed—good enough if carried through; but, as if by a fatality, something always intervenes to prevent continuous execution, or full fruition.

This year Delhi turned any idea of lessening debt into an attempt to limit its increase, as it took, in anticipation, at least three years' savings.

But the State had to be set up in many things.

And Delhi—on such a unique occasion, occurring but once, not merely in a lifetime, but in history—was not lightly to be missed. So the Chief went.

If however plans for recovery of the finances are less complete and successful in execution than promising in design, I believe the Chief has of late years been really impressed with the necessity of working out deliverance from the burden of debt, which it is only fair to note began before his time.

13. *Bijawar*.—This Chief—intelligent and well-disposed, but weak and changeable to a marked degree—began his rule in a fairer position than his cousin of Ajighur.

Though not succeeding to great hoards, he was at any rate free from debt, and had something in hand at starting.

Changing and rechanging of Ministers, taste for expense, first developed at Imperial Durbars, famine in 1868-69, and bad seasons afterwards, all contributed to exhaust the limited resources of the State, and establish debt, with its concomitant disorders.

Two or three years ago, leaving his State for six weeks' pilgrimage to one place, he journeyed for six months, to a dozen, and spent proportionately.

This year, through he could only attend Delhi by borrowing at rates, ruinous if continued and paid, he tarried here and there till June instead of promptly returning in January, and economising, as all hoped and begged.

Fortunately the changing of officials is now less frequent.

14. *Baoni*.—Here, with the valetudinarian Nawab in retirement, matters hold on their quiet way, under the Superintendent, Syud Ali Nabi.

As in so many places, the struggle is, to restore the condition of the people never recovered properly from the famine of 1868-69, followed as it was by so many bad years, and at the same time to regain financial equilibrium.

Progress, if not so rapid as one would wish, has been as great as could be hoped.

Instead of deficit and arrears, the income now covers expenditure with a margin, which has already paid off three-fifths of the small loan received from Government.

15.—*Chutterpore*.—The little Chief, a sharp enquiring boy, was brought into Nowgong by his mother, and has been attending the Rajkumar College steadily.

The Superintendent of the State, Choubey Dhanpat Rae, died in the early part of the year, as previously, with much regret, reported, and the management was thereafter tentatively conducted by the Durbar Council under the titular headship of the Rani, and the general superintendence of the Agency.

The State was just recovering from the depression into which the last famine and a succession of bad years had placed it, and in this condition the new levy of succession Nuzerana had to be met by instalments as could be managed.

III.—JUDICIAL.

16. *Tabular Returns* separately submitted.

17. No *suttee*, *samadh* or *jalprawa* occurred.

18. *Rajpoot Female Infanticide* among Purihars of Jigni.

During year, ten boys and ten girls were born, of whom three boys and four girls died, one of the latter being really a miscarriage.

Of children born in previous years, three boys and one girl died.

Thus the whole deaths of these Rajpoot children in the year were six boys and five girls.

The totals, since measures for saving the female infants were instituted, are—

			Boys.	Girls.
Births	...	...	116	90
Deaths	...	...	50	47
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Survivals	...	....	66	43

19. No *Kidnapping of girls* came to notice.

20. No *Robbery of Government mails*.

21. *No Robbery of cash in transit.*

22. *Dacoity.*—Only one case came before Agency.

It was a burglary in Duttia Ilaka by a gang, who killed one person and plundered to extent of Rupees 466.

23. *Thuggee.*—One case of theft, after poisoning a traveller, by a seeming companion of the road.

It was in Punnah Ilaka.

Though the proceeds of the theft were only Rupees 15, one person died.

24. *Sonorias and Chandarbedis*—Professional pilferers, who send out expeditions far and wide.

They live partly in Orcha and Duttia and partly in our Lullutpoor District.

They need the closest watching and supervision to prevent the departure of groups, or individuals to coalesce into groups, organised for pilfering.

At close of *previous year* those on the rolls aggregated 249.

This year the numbers are—

Sonorias in Orcha	...	...	80
Chandarbedis in Duttia	...	...	157
			—
			237

IV.—REVENUE.

25.—That of *Native States* suffered from the deficient kharif crops.

26.—The *Government tribute* was as usual.

27.—Items of *Succession Nuzerana* realized in year :—

			Rs.
Chutterpoor, instalment	...	...	4,000
Jusso	...	...	1,875
			—
Total	...	...	5,875

V.—EDUCATION.

28. *Native State Schools.*—Returns from 26 States show 48 schools, with an average daily attendance of 1,333, at a cost per annum of Rupees 17,620. The numbers are slightly larger and the cost less than in preceding year.

The teaching is chiefly in Hindi with Sanscrit, to a less extent in Urdu with Persian, and at a few places in English also.

29. *Rajkumar College, Nowgong*.—The Bundelkhand Chiefs' memorial of Lord Mayo.

The largest number on the rolls in this, its second year, was 35.

Delhi made a great inroad on the attendance, taking several young Chiefs and others away for months.

Holidays and occasional unavoidable absences on account of ceremonies, sickness, &c, also contributed to lessen the daily average, when reckoned over the whole twelve months, as was done in the returns prepared.

So reckoned, the daily average attending was 17.

But cutting out holidays, and calculating on the period actually in session, the real average was above 20.

Among these are—

Raja of Chutterpoor, and several relatives and Sirdars.

Raja of Sarila.

Raja of Kunyadhana, and brother.

Jaghiredar of Jigni, and relatives.

Jaghiredar of Behat, and brother.

Jaghiredar of Tiraon, and relatives.

Jaghiredar of Pabra.

Jaghiredar of Alipoora's cousin.

Jaghiredar of Logassi's brother.

Relatives, &c., of Maharaja Samthar.

Relatives, &c., of Maharaja Punnah.

Sirdars' sons from a number of States.

Just after the year closed there was an accession of boys, the principal being the sons of the Maharajas of Samthar and Ajighur and Sirdars' sons from Orcha and Duttia, &c., &c.

Most of the lads had to begin with the elements, but all have progressed, and several have done well.

The teaching in Hindi, Urdu and Persian, and in English, is necessarily, for most of them, kept to the simpler branches; and it is endeavoured to teach these thoroughly rather than a more rapid but superficial smattering of more difficult subjects.

The boys take part also in games, and appear on all hands to be attached to the college, and to Mr. Mather its Principal, who at the same time maintains efficient discipline.

From the position attained in its second year, the College may, as time goes on, be fairly expected to increase largely in effective value, and in its hold of the rising youth of the Native States.

During the year, the institution was so unfortunate as to lose by death the English Master, Mr. David, M.A., a young graduate of promise, who was much respected by the college staff and students.

His place was taken by Mr. Parmanand, B.A.

A revised edition of the Tale of Hatim Tai was published under the auspices of the college as a simple reading book in Persian.

VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

30. *Imperial,—Military.*—Only petty works and repairs were executed during year at Nowgong, the former costing Rupees 3,850.

The barracks, &c., left unfinished at the financial crisis some years ago, stand still uninjured as regards their masonry, though, naturally, timber, &c., left exposed has suffered far more than would have sufficed to complete some of the more advanced buildings.

31. *Imperial,—Civil.*—No new work, but only ordinary repairs executed.

32. *Imperial,—Communications.*—On the *Jhansi-Nowgong* and *Sutna Road*, Rupees 62,863 were laid out.

From *Gwalior* to *Sutna* Railway Station, the condition is as follows :—

Gwalior to Jhansi, all made and bridged except Sind river.

Jhansi to Nowgong, all made and bridged except Betwa and Dessan rivers.

Nowgong to Sutna, all made except some portions between Punnah and Nagode.

Bridged except Kane Sumbhoon, a few nullahs between Punnah and Nagode, and the Amran and Sutna rivers.

Of the unbridged streams [excluding the great Kane] the nullahs will presently be bridged, the Amran is in progress, the Sutna about to be started, and the Sumbhooa soon to follow.

Ere long, thus, on the whole line from *Gwalior* to *Sutna*, only the great rivers Sind, Betwa, Dessan, and Kane, will remain unspanned.

33. On the *Banda-Chutterpore* and *Saugor* road, all but earth-work remains to be done from 16 miles south of Chutterpore.

34. *Native State Works.*—The returns show a total of Rupees 1,48,790.

The amount shown would be larger, but for an incomplete return from Samthar, where the expenditure was considerable, but has been overlooked to be entered by the Durbar.

Of that shown, the largest items were in Orcha, Rupees 39,431, and in Punnah, Rupees 59,127.

The works are miscellaneous—on roads, tanks, wells, and public buildings, &c.

They are widely scattered, and are mostly small; though in the aggregate they constitute a good deal of useful work.

35. *Agency Local Works*.—Rupees 1,674 on roads and culverts, &c., in the Agency Station, the greater part being on constructions.

36. *Nowgong Cantonment Local Works*.—Rupees 2,401, one-half being repairs.

VII.—POST OFFICE.

37.—Returns from the 12 Post Offices in the Agency show the following:—

Letters for despatch	...	...	133,550
„ „ issue	...	...	145,156
Cash receipts—			
Apart from stamp sales at Treasury	...	Rs.	6,283
Cash disbursements	...	„	5,945

VIII.—TELEGRAPH.

38. Much needed *through* Bundelkhand, the nearest office being on its borders, *viz.*, the Railway Telegraph Office at Sutna.

That office now refuses to receive Government Telegraph Stamps in payment, and serious inconvenience is thereby occasioned to those at a distance, who post telegrams to be wired from Sutna.

IX.—MILITARY.

39. *Nowgong Garrison* consisted in the beginning of the year of—G. 11 Battery Royal Artillery, two Companies Her Majesty's 63rd Regiment, head-quarters with two Squadrons 5th Bengal Cavalry, Wing 20th Madras Native Infantry.

Excepting the Native Cavalry, the other troops left for Delhi in November.

The Native Infantry returned, but the others were replaced by—D. 8 Battery Royal Artillery, two Companies Her Majesty's 39th Regiment.

The year was a healthy one for the troops at Nowgong.

X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

40. *Dispensaries*.—Return from 16 show

Total attendance	...	...	12,450
„ deaths	...	...	281

The cost is mixed up in the returns with that of vaccination.

In eight of the institutions European medicines are used by Native Doctors trained under us. In the others Native Practitioners dispense native remedies.

Only one dispensary, *viz.*, at Nowgong, is under a European Medical Officer.

The others are greatly in need of frequent European inspection, but, without a regular Agency Surgeon, this is difficult.

41. *Vaccination*.—This is maintained by the Chiefs (except of course in Nowgong Cantonment).

Total vaccinated ...	...	...	35,948
The largest numbers were in—			
Tehri ...	...	...	6,272
Duttia...	...	...	6,651
Bijawar	...	...	4,742
Chutterpoor	...	...	3,508
Punnah	...	...	2,698
Chirkhari	...	...	2,515
Samthar and Umra...	...	...	1,835

42. *Boundary Settlements.*—The lamented death of Captain Bowers, the Boundary Settlement Officer, occurred, as before reported, in the early part of the year.

His successor has not yet been appointed.

The large number of boundary disputes, in the intricately intermixed territories of Bundelkhand, are, as the Agent to the Governor-General is aware, a source of extreme trouble, and occasional local disturbance, relief from which is hopeless without the continuous operations of a Boundary Officer, steadily at work for several years, as similarly found necessary in Malwa and Bhopal.

But as this subject was fully noticed in last report, it is needless to re-discuss it further here.

Eight disputes only could be settled in the year, and there are ten times as many outstanding, besides new ones cropping up, as the necessity of a definition of boundaries becomes more and more felt.

43. *Major E. Temple*, who, for several years, had performed, with exemplary efficiency and judgment, the duties of Assistant Political Agent, Bundelkhand, and Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, was, in August, transferred on promotion to Mhow.

44. *Rae Permesri Dass*, Superintendent of Jigni, Logassi, and Sarila, and *Syad Ali Nabi*, Superintendent of Baoni, merit notice for the efficient discharge of their functions.

(Sd.) J. P. STRATTON,

Political Agent,

Bundelkhand.

Table of rainfall and temperature from 1st April 1876 to 31st March 1877.

Year 1876-77. Months.			Mean day temperature.	Mean night temperature.	Mean temperature of month.	Total rainfall.	Prevailing wind.	REMARKS.
April	1876	...	90	72	85.5	Slight.	S.-W. N.-E.	Several cloudy days.
May	"	...	103	83	93.0	Do.		Do.
June	"	...	104	85	91.5	1.75		Do.
July	"	...	101	77	89.0	29.25		Do.
August	"	...	89	77	83.0	10.75		Do.
September	"	...	88	67	77.5	5.75		Do.
October	"	...	84	66	75.0	1.5		None.
November	"	...	78	54	66.0	NIL.		Do.
December	"	...	70	50	60.0	NIL.		Cloudy.
January	1877	...	68	51	59.5	1.75		Do.
February	"	...	75	51	63.0	3.6		Do.
March	"	...	88	64	76.0	1.5		Do.
Total			1,017	797	922.0	499		
Average			87.25	66.41	76.83	...		

Health of Troops at Nowgong, Bundelkhand, from 1st April 1876 to 31st March 1877.

TROOPS.	Average strength.	Total admission to Hospital.	Percentage of admission to strength.	Average period in Hospital of each admission.	Death.	Percentage of deaths to strength.	Cause of death.	REMARKS.
G. 11 Brigade, Royal Artillery.	160.00	130	83.73	10.81	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	Up to 13th November 1876, when this Battery left Nowgong.
D. 8 Brigade, Royal Artillery.	145.08	222	153	9.10	3	0.02	{ 1 Pneumonia. 1 Sunstroke. 1 Abscess-liver.	From 9th February 1877, when this Battery arrived at Nowgong.
Detachment, Her Majesty's 63rd Regiment.	125.33	173	131.20	8.58	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	Up to 15th November 1876, when this Detachment left Nowgong.
Detachment, 39th Foot.	170.14	17	.09	17.04	1	.58	Sulicide by gunshot.	From 13th February 1877, when this Detachment arrived at Nowgong.
5th B. Cavalry	259.41	410	160.38	8.28	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	
Right Wing, 20th M. N. I.	274.07	237	8.55	6.75	1	.33	Ague.	

APPENDIX D.

No. 503, dated Baghelkhand Agency, Sutna, 3rd September 1877.

From—MAJOR P. W. BANNERMAN, Political Agent, Baghelkhand,

To—MAJOR-GENERAL SIR H. DALY, K.C.B., Agent; Governor-General, for
Central India, Indore.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Baghelkhand Agency for the year 1876-77.

2. The year was on the whole healthy, the cholera epidemic mentioned as existing at the close of last report continued smouldering at Rewah until September, and there was a second and quite distinct outbreak at Sohawul, Maihar, and a village, Saipoora, near Nagode, during the rains: there was a considerable amount also of small-pox during the months of April and May.

3. The rainfall was favorable, especially that which fell in the cold weather, and the crops were above the average.

4. There were no cases of suttee or sumadh, nor any robberies of the Government mail, during the year under review.

CHAPTER II.

CONDITION OF NATIVE STATES.

5. *Rewah*.—Matters have worked smoothly, and in all branches of the administration there has been steady improvement, although progress is slow and much still remains to be done. The great difficulty is to get Sirdars and officials, who, for many years, had shared in the plunder and malpractices of the late administration, to refrain from a similar course under the present system. There is still great unwillingness on the part of the more powerful Thakoors to accept the altered condition of affairs, more especially as regards the surrender of criminals taking refuge within their respective holdings, but, as a rule, the opposition does not take an active form. The Courts mentioned in my last report have done fairly well, and the expeditiousness with which cases are now disposed of forms a marked and very favorable contrast with the practice under the late regime.

6. The following Statement shows, in a concise form, the work done by the several Courts during the year.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	POLITICAL AGENT.		MOOKTIAR-I-RIASUT.		FOUJDAREE ADAULUT.		DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.		TOTAL.	
	No. of cases.	No. of persons implicated.	No. of cases.	No. of persons implicated.	No. of cases.	No. of persons implicated.	No. of cases.	No. of persons implicated.	No. of cases.	No. of persons implicated.
Murder, and attempt at murder.	19	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	43
Culpable homicide ...	10	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	19
Dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Highway robbery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of trust.	2	2	...	...	4	5	...	...	6	7
Theft of cattle, and ordinary.	...	...	...	...	123	286	...	...	123	286
Miscellaneous ...	13	35	18	44	193	566	415	795	639	1,440
Total ...	44	99	18	44	320	857	415	795	797	1,795

7. Notwithstanding the general restoration of peace and order, murder is still very rife, and may be attributed to two causes in particular:—

1st.—That up to the close of the year under review, capital punishment had never been inflicted in Rewah.

2nd.—That the high caste Brahmins, who were in the majority of cases, the culprits, exercised a peculiar and very strong religious influence over the people of this Raj; they themselves had no dread of being sentenced to suffer death, however atrocious might be the crime they had committed; indeed their persons were considered so holy, and their influence was so great, that, as a rule, they either got scot free, or were visited with merely a nominal punishment.

As noted in last year's report, with a view to checking this crime it was promulgated throughout Rewah that wilful murder would be punished by death.

A case occurred towards the close of the year, in which a Brahmin and a Rajpoot were convicted of wilful murder and sentenced to death. Great hopes were entertained that Brahmin's life might at least be spared, but there were no grounds whatever for extending clemency to him, and both were executed.

This has caused, we have every reason to believe, a salutary dread amongst the high caste Brahmins, and it is hoped that it may prove lasting.

Moulvi Raheem Ali, head of the Criminal Court, has conducted his duties very fairly.

8. *Jail*.—Want of funds has prevented the construction of a new building, which is very much wanted, but an attempt will be made to provide money this year. The health of the prisoners has been good.

9. *Police*.—Is not satisfactory, but has worked with a tolerable amount of efficiency. It must be remembered that the whole body is composed of men employed under the late administration, and are exceedingly ignorant of their proper duties.

10. *Civil*.—The Courts mentioned in last year's report have done very well on the whole, and are much appreciated by the people in general. The following Statement shows the work done in each of the Subordinate Courts.

NAME OF COURT.	Cases pending on 1st April 1876.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining on 31st March 1877.
Naib Dewan ...	40	203	243	199	44
Civil Judge ...	539	575	1,064	882	182
Deputy Magistrates(6)...	141	670	811	633	178
Total ...	720	1,448	2,118	1,714	404

The appeals from the Pergunnah Courts to the Civil Judge were 33 in number; of these nineteen were upheld, two modified, seven reversed, three remanded for revision, and two remained pending at the close of the year.

From the Civil Judge's decision there were 81 appeals to the Naib Dewan; of these 38 were upheld, ten reversed, twelve remanded for revision, and 21 remained pending.

From the Naib Dewan's Court there were 32 appeals; of which eighteen were upheld, eleven modified, and three reversed.

I may note here that the large number of decisions in the Subordinate Courts, more especially in that of the Naib Dewan, which were reversed, is attributable to a mistaken mode of procedure in dealing with cases which had been decided by the Maharaja and Royal Council, but which had not been carried into effect when I assumed charge of the administration, rather than to any intrinsic fault in the decision.

The Civil Judge, Khetr Mohun, and Kalka Pursad, Deputy Magistrate of Rewah, have both done excellent work.

11. *Settlement*.—The settlement made for two years expired about a month after the close of the year under review. The condition of Rewah when the Maharaja withdrew from the management was such that we could hardly expect to gain all at once the thorough confidence of a class of people generally so ignorant, and who had been accustomed

to find that the leases given, under the old administration, were very often broken, even within the first few months after they were granted, still to a very great extent lessees have now trust in State engagements.

It has been deemed desirable to extend the two years' settlement for another year, during which it is hoped reliable data may be obtained on which to frame the State demand for the future.

NAME OF TEHSIL.	Number of villages.	Villages of which hufst gannas have been prepared.	Remaining.
Huzoor Tehsil	197	168	29
Rampagar	310	101	101
Bardi	333	257	76
Man	203	75	188
Sohagi	151	150	1
Sittaba... ..	192	65	120
Total	1,410	831	617

12. In my last year's report I noted the introduction of the Putwaree system; the Putwarees have done a fair amount of work, as will be seen from the Statement in the margin. The remaining papers are under preparation and will be completed ere long.

13. *Revenue.*—The rains as mentioned before were very favorable, and crops, with the exception of those in two or three villages which suffered a little from a fall of hail on the 12th and 13th of March, were very good.

	<i>Per Rupee.</i>	
Rice	26 seers.	the public at large, but not so to tenants,
Oorud	29 "	who could not realize a good price for their
Moong	17 "	produce. Hence such tenants as could
Til	13 "	afford to do it, stored their grain for a time
Jowar	32 "	in the hope of a rise in prices, and de-
Bajra	30 "	ferred payment of rent, which consequent-
Wheat	24 "	ly was brought forward by the landlords
Gram	32 "	as an excuse for their not paying the
Malsur	34 "	Government demand in due time.
Urhar	19 "	
Linseed	16 "	

14. *Collections of Revenue.*—The collections of revenue have on the whole not been unsatisfactory, except from lessees among the Sirdars. These men have, for a great many years, lived under a system where they could either evade payment or afford to defy the displeasure of the Durbar, and time and patience are required to bring about a better state of matters, without having recourse to extreme measures; but steps are being taken to remedy this.

A further acquaintance with Rewah convinces me that for many years there has been a great tendency on the part of the State to assess very heavily the industrious low classes, such as Koormees, Kachees, Gonds, and to be extremely lenient towards high caste Brahmmins and Thakoors.

The Durbar servant who was most highly appreciated in former days was he, who succeeded in exacting the greatest amount from the poorer classes, and in showing (on paper at least) that he had raised the revenue by one or two annas in the rupee. You are aware that the Tehsildars of the Baghel caste, under the present administration, are the same men as were employed under that of the Maharaja, and one of the Naib Dewan's, and of my own, most irksome duties is, to be

continually checking this tendency, which to this day commends itself to the Durbar. It is manifest that under such a state of things the industrious classes were discouraged, and every exertion is made to counteract it.

15. "*Sam Doom payment.*"—This practice prevails in a great portion of the Ramnagar and Settaha Pergunnahs, and in a few of the villages of the Huzoor Tehsil; it is, that whatever "jumma" a village pays one year, in the next it pays 50 per cent., or in some cases 100 more; in the *third* year the jumma of the *first* year, and in the *fourth* that of the *second*, and so on every year, low and high jumma paid alternately. In some villages the practice is varied thus: a village pays a certain amount one year, the next year it pays nothing, and this method goes on alternately year after year. This practice seems objectionable, and it has been thought advisable to put a stop to it, and to strike an *average* jumma to be collected annually, but the chief officials of the Durbar raise the objection that so doing will at times cause a loss to the State, inasmuch as dijawan and other special cesses are, when leviable, made on the highest jumma, whereas under this rule they would be taken on the average jumma.

16. *Revenue Survey.* A revenue survey for the State is essential to placing the revenue system on a proper footing, and I think a beginning ought to be made in one pergunnah at any rate, but I am so hampered for want of funds that I have been unable as yet to take any steps with this object, but hope to do so ere long.

17. There is one point which may be noted here, as it is likely to promote the interest and convenience of the landlord (or rather in Rewah, lessee) and tenant. At present the obligations between these two are on by no means a satisfactory footing. The former very frequently demands a rent higher than that previously paid by the tenant at a time when the latter has tilled and sown his field, and which he cannot relinquish to avoid a payment which he would have refused to give if he had received notice of the demand in sufficient time before the commencement of the agricultural season. In such a case the landlord is master of the position. Again, a tenant sometimes expresses his disinclination to till a field when it is too late for a landlord to arrange for its cultivation by another individual; the field must in this case remain *untilled*, or be let to another man at a very low rate when the season is far advanced.

With a view to remedy this, I have under consideration some rules, providing that a landlord shall not demand from a tenant a higher rent than that previously paid, unless he shall in or before the month of Chet have served upon the tenant a notice of the intended enhancement. Upon receipt of this notice the tenant must pay the enhanced rent or relinquish the land.

It must be noted here that the rule, which I believe exists in the North-Western Provinces, that a right of occupancy for twelve years precludes ejection, has no existence in Rewah, where neither landlord nor tenant have any right to the land, all such being vested in the Maharaja.

Similarly a tenant desiring to relinquish his land must tender his resignation in or before the month of Baisukh, so as to enable the landlord to arrange for the cultivation of the field by some one else..

20. *Collections.*—The estimated amount of the land revenue for the year was—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Arrears of past years realizable ...	41,920	7	6
Revenue of assessed villages for the year ...	5,58,426	10	6
Muamla and chouth ...	93,830	14	3
Total, Rupees ...	6,94,178	0	3

and of this Rupees 6,63,187-9-7 has been collected, leaving a balance of Rupees 30,990-6-8. Nearly the whole of this will be realized, and the non-receipt is accounted for by the impossibility of getting the parties concerned to pay up *punctually* at the appointed time.

21. *Income and expenditure.*—The following Statement shows the income from all sources during the year.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 1st April 1876 ...	86,118	5	2
Land revenue ...	6,17,152	9	4
Muamla and chouth ...	52,841	13	0
Customs and jungle produce ...	1,13,656	13	1
Fees and fines ...	11,748	9	11
Miscellaneous ...	1,838	15	6
Grand total, Rupees ...	8,82,857	2	0

22. The only item calling for notice is that under the head of "jungle produce," in which a far smaller sum than was anticipated was collected. It is entirely owing to the great fall in the price of shell-lac. When the last report was written, the price was between Rupees 100 and Rupees 80 per gon, or three maunds and 30 seers, but very shortly after and before the article was ready for sale, the price fell to Rupees 25 to 20 per gon.

23. For the year 1876-77 I have estimated the income at—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Land revenue, including muamla ...	6,10,000	0	0
Customs and lac contract ...	1,45,000	0	0
Jungle produce ...	20,000	0	0
Fines and fees ...	9,000	0	0
Miscellaneous, including arrears ...	16,000	0	0
Total, Rupees ...	8,00,000	0	0

23. The expenditure for the year was—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1.) Moolk or civil administration ...	1,51,114	0	9
(2.) Army ...	2,10,755	13	8
(3.) Khasgeo ...	2,22,706	13	0
(4.) Police ...	18,210	10	0
(5.) Public works ...	51,709	15	3
(6.) Religious and charitable grants ...	55,392	0	0
(7.) Interest on Government loan ...	66,523	5	9
(8.) Miscellaneous, including dispensary, school, gardens, &c. ...	21,259	0	10
(9.) Extraordinary ...	50,320	7	9
Total, Rupees ...	8,47,992	3	0
The total income from all sources was ...	8,82,857	2	0
The total expenditure ...	8,47,992	3	0
Balance on 31st March 1877 ...	34,864	15	0

24. The high expenditure was due to exceptional causes which will not arise this year, and I submit the following brief remarks explanatory of the various items:—

Nos. 1,2,3,4 are fixed establishments which were made tentatively, but in face of the embarrassed state of the finances reductions must be made, and these must fall on Nos. 2 and 3.

Of the sum Rupees 51,709 debited to public works, Rupees 34,300 is on account of construction of Sutna-Bela Road. This work is now complete; and nothing but a trifling charge for annual repairs will appear in the current year's account for this road. Rupees 8,000 were spent in converting a range of buildings into suitable offices for the Mooktiar-i-riasut, Naib Dewan, and Civil Judge, with the usual record and other rooms.

The charge Rupees 55,392 on account of religious and charitable is high, and the Mooktiar-i-riasut and I are engaged in seeing if we cannot reduce the charge under this head, but it is a somewhat delicate matter for me too interfere too directly in.

The sum of Rupees 50,320 under extraordinary includes "Delhi Durbar expenses," arrears of pay to dismissed servants, expenses attendant on death and birth of sons to the Maharaja.

25. *Liabilities*.—The liabilities of the State, including the Government Loan, amount to about 20 lakhs.

26. I take this opportunity of again placing on record my acknowledgments of the very great assistance which Lall Rundimun Sing, the Prime Minister, and Pundit Het Ram, Naib Dewan, have afforded me in carrying on the administration.

27. The Maharaja attended the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, and was much gratified by receiving an increase in the number of guns of his salute, by the presentation to him of a banner, and by his reception altogether.

28. *Nagode*.—There is little to add to last year's report. The young Chief remains as apathetic as ever, and his dislike to work seems to be getting stronger. The Minister, Tufuzzool Hassain, does his best, and when he is able to act more independently, it is hoped delay in transacting business will be much lessened.

				<i>Rs.</i>
The income of the State for the year was	...	...	...	97,364
The expenditure	...	...	...	90,764
Leaving a balance of income over expenditure of Rs.				6,600

The debts at the commencement of the year amounted to Rupees 36,639, of which Rupees 5,142 were paid off.

His Highness the Raja was highly pleased at receiving a banner on the occasion of Her Majesty the Queen assuming the title of Empress of India.

29. *Maihar*.—This Chiefship continues to be well managed by the present Raja, who exercises a close supervision over all departments of the State. The Raja was very highly gratified at the honor conferred

on him of a salute of nine guns on the 1st January 1877. Such an honor is always very highly appreciated in Native States.

The income is	Rs. 70,000
Ordinary expenditure	„ 45,000

30. *Sohawal*.—No better understanding prevails between the Rais and the brotherhood than reported in former years. The Rais attends to the State business himself.

31. *Kothi*.—This small State continues to be well administered and gives no trouble.

32. *Sitpoora*.—Affairs continue satisfactory in this small Thakoorate which is managed directly by this Office. The income and expenditure have been as follows:—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Balance in hand on 1st April 1876	...	...	7,685	8	3
Receipts during the year	...	...	6,876	13	9
Total			14,562	6	0
Expenditure	...	...	6,960	14	0
Balance on 31st March 1877	...	...	7,601	8	0

The Superintendent, Oomur Khan, has carried on his duties most satisfactorily.

CHAPTER III.

33. *Civil Justice*.—No suits of a civil nature are brought before the Political Agent's Court.

Nature of offence.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	number and nature of cases brought before the Political Agent's Court, and only has reference to the minor States of Nagode, Maihar, Sohawal, Kothi, or where British subjects are concerned.
Murder, and attempt at murder	1	1	
Culpable homicide	0	0	
Dacoity	0	0	
Theft of cattle, and ordinary	1	1	
Miscellaneous	15	5	
Total	17	7	

The statistics for Rewah have been given in the chapter on that State.

35. The punishment of whipping was not inflicted during the year.

36. *Police*.—The Agency Police located along such part of the East Indian Railway Branch Line to Jubbulpore as runs through native territory conducted their duties well and satisfactorily.

37. *Jails*.—Those at Maihar and Nagode are fairly good, the prisoners well-housed and fed.

38. *Education*.—The schools at Nagode and Maihar are fairly attended, but the Chiefs take no personal interest in their success. The one in the Sutna Bazaar is progressing very well under the new Headmaster, who has exerted himself much to raise its efficiency.

39. *Local Funds*.—There are none under the management of this Office.

PUBLIC WORKS.

40. *Military*.—Two new works were commenced in the year, but owing to the abandonment of the Cantonment of Nagode in November 1876 were stopped.

Civil. Servants quarters were built for the Agency.

Communications. *Imperial Road from Sutna to Nowgong*.—The 17 miles from Sutna to Nagode is banked, bridged, and metalled, with the exception of bridges over the “Amraan” and “Sutna;” that over the former will be completed by November, and sanction has been obtained to the one over the Sutna, and work will be commenced after the rains.

The portion of the road out of Nagode towards Punnah within this Agency has been bridged and metalled.

Sutna. Bela Road 23 miles.—This line is now complete, being banked, bridged, and metalled.

In the past year metal was spread over the whole of the 23 miles and consolidated.

41. *Military*.—The Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, formerly stationed at Nagode, was withdrawn in November 1876, and the Cavalry Detachment moved over to Sutna, Nagode, as a cantonment, being abandoned.

The strength of the only British Military Force within the Baghelkhand Agency is noted below :—

	CAVALRY.					ARTILLERY.		INFANTRY.				REMARKS.
	European.		Native.			European.		European.		Native.		
Troops of the line	5th B.C.	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

There is one European officer in command; the health of the men was good.

42. *Post Offices*.—There are nine Post Offices in this Agency, and the Return below shows the work done by each :—

NAME OF THE PLACE WHERE THE POST OFFICE IS SITUATED.				Number of letters, papers, books, parcels, &c., for despatch.	Number of letters, papers, books, parcels, &c., for issue.	Total.	Cash receipts.	Cash disbursements.
							<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Sutna ...	...	...	...	91,563	86,674	178,142	2,043 11 0	1,305 0 0
Rewah ...	...	...	...	12,062	16,041	27,103	1,058 12 0	420 0 0
Govindgbur ...	...	...	...	3,476	2,295	5,771	449 14 0	270 0 0
Madhognur ...	...	...	...	1,995	1,236	3,231	81 12 0	132 0 0
Sohawal ...	...	...	...	1,457	1,524	2,981	65 2 0	108 0 0
Nagode ...	...	...	...	14,472	17,032	31,524	826 9 0	831 0 0
Unchehra ...	...	...	...	1,970	2,201	4,177	75 3 0	108 0 0
Maihar ...	...	...	...	10,332	13,320	23,652	385 9 0	444 0 0
Jukehi ...	...	...	...	2,001	2,032	4,050	47 10 0	96 0 0
Road establishment	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,464 0 0
Total ...	...	...	...	139,342	151,295	290,637	5,034 0 0	5,178 0 0

43. *Dispensaries.*—There are six under this Agency. The following Table shows the work done in each. They are all under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon.

	Remaining on 1st April 1876.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated during the year.	RESULTS.					REMARKS.
				Cured.	Relieved.	Absented or discharged.	Died.	Remaining on 31st March 1877.	
Agency Hospital ...	13	662	675	619	49	54	2	22	{ 20 patients died of cholera.
Sutna Bazaar Dispensary	44	1,963	2,007	1,503	68	301	21	108	
Rewah do. ...	50	1,890	1,940	1,521	16	273	75	55	
Nagode do. ...	20	1,823	1,843	1,616	147	11	32	43	
Maihar do. ...	45	3,021	3,069	2,305	294	374	37	59	
Sohawal do. ...	28	1,628	1,656	1,579	8	12	35	22	
Total ...	200	10,990	11,190	9,073	581	1,023	205	309	

44. *Vaccination.*—Is making steady, even if slow, progress, and nearly 600 more took place than in 1875-76.

The following Statement shows the work done:—

SEASON 1876-77.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.				RE-VACCINATION.				Percentage of successful cases in primary vaccination, excluding unknown.
	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	
Establishment ...	1,992	351	308	2,651	...	...	...	...	85.02
Dispensaries ...	118	39	7	164	4	...	...	4	75.16
	2,110	390	315	2,815	4	...	...	4	

45. Doctor Goldsmith, Agency Surgeon, has evinced much zeal and energy in supervising the dispensaries and vaccination operations, and much of the popularity of the former is due to his skill and kindness.

46. The usual Returns have already been sent with this Office letter No. 350 of 19th June 1877.

APPENDIX E.

No. 437A., dated 1st August 1877.

From—COL. J. WATSON, C.B., V.C., Political Agent, Gwalior,

To—Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

I HAVE the honor to make the following report on the working of the Western Malwa Agency for the year 1876-77.

2. The event of the year was the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi to which from Western Malwa went the Nawab of Jowrah, the Raja of Rutlam, and the Thakoor of Piplowda.

3. Being myself in attendance at Delhi, Captain Arthur Bannerman of the Central India Horse held a Durbar at Agar on the 1st January, to attend which His Highness the Raja of Seeta Mhow and the principal Thakoors of Western Malwa came into head-quarters. Sindia's chief officials also were there, the Central India Horse paraded, and the Empress of India was proclaimed with all ceremony.

4. The general health I have again to report well of, and the crops, both rubbee and khureef, left little cause for grumbling. The opium outturn was estimated at a 14 anna crop.

5. No very serious dacoities have taken place in the past year, and violent crime of all sorts seems on the decrease.

6. Of the Moghia leader and his comrades who escaped from jail last year only two are still abroad, the leader himself was killed in an affray in Meywar.

NATIVE STATES.

7. *Jowrah*.—The Nawab attended with his principal Sirdars at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, and his excellent Minister, Husrut Noor Khan, received the well-merited honor of Companion of the Star of India.

8. *Rutlam*.—The Raja of Rutlam also attended, and was gratified by an addition of two guns to his salute.

The State is flourishing under the fostering care of Meer Shahamut Alli, C.S.I., whose report is annexed.

9. *Seetamhow*.—The Raja did not receive a call to Delhi, for the expense would have been too great a strain for his already very crippled finance; but he attended the Durbar at Agar with as loyal a heart as any Chief in India.

His difficulties are many, but Major Martin has lately been to pay him a visit, and I hope matters may improve.

10. *Syllana*.—The Chief was ill and could not go to Delhi, after some persuasion and much lost time he came into Indore to consult Dr. Beaumont, who discovering that cancer of a dangerous nature had attacked his ankle joint amputated the limb and saved his life; the Raja in a few weeks returned to Syllana cured.

11. *Military*.—Major Martin will furnish the report on the Central India Horse, but there have been few changes of note. A squadron escorted the Agent to the Governor-General to Delhi. No breech-loading weapons have yet been supplied.

12. *Studs*.—None of the Government mares have yet produced foals.

I endeavoured by announcing prizes for colts and fillies to induce the breeders of the district to exhibit their stock in the month of April, with a view to ascertain for certain whether our stallions were doing any good; scarcely any came in, but I hope that the attempt may be persevered in and a popular horse fair established at Agar in time. Without this we work entirely in the dark, and know not whether our stallions are worth keeping up.

13. *Jails*.—The daily average 15.47. The annual cost has been Rupees 112-0-2 per head. The health good, one death, one escape.

14. *Public Works*.—No public works have been undertaken, and none are now in hand—I speak of the Imperial Department. From Cantonment Funds latrines have been formed, and general conservancy attended to.

The Central India Horse has commenced a new bazar with granaries, &c., &c.

15. *Schools*.—A good school at Agar is still a want, but arrangements will soon be completed I hope and a good one inaugurated.

Rutlam is pre-eminent in schools, and Jowrah has a very excellent one.

16. *Dispensaries*.—Have all been kept up, and are doing good as usual.

17. *Boundaries*.—Lieutenant Hope, 3rd Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, has laid down since his return from Delhi many miles of boundaries between Indore and Meywar, and he is now at work in the vast jungles of Hinglasghur on a boundary question, which has been matter of dispute between Holkar and Meywar for very many years. The tract is a desolate one averaging about 16 miles long by four and a half miles wide, and has probably never had a defined boundary.

18. *Mails*.—There have been no mail robberies, the Agar post comes now as far as Oojein by railway, but as twelve hours are lost at Indore for the Bombay and Calcutta mails, we are not much better off than before.

19. *Roads*.—A road from Oojein to Agar has been surveyed and estimated for.

20. *Kidnapping*.—No cases of kidnapping have been reported.

Annual Report of the Administration of the Rutlam State for the year 1876-77.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following Report of the Administration of the Rutlam State for the year 1876-77.

Population.—The number of souls who immigrated from the neighbouring districts for permanent residence during the year under review was 133, namely, 72 men, 33 women, 15 boys, and 13 girls. At the same time new cultivation representing 85 ploughs settled in the district; 19 brick and 70 kuteha houses, besides one temple, one mosque, and six wells were constructed in the town and some of the villages.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 1,555 against 2,275 in the preceding year, namely, 191 men, 341 women, 358 boys, and 345 girls, the average rate of mortality being 13.34 against 20 souls a thousand in the preceding year. The higher rate of mortality among children was owing chiefly to small-pox which raged furiously for more than six months. The deaths caused from violence were 31, *viz.*, seven by drowning, seven burning, one by fall from a tree, two by being buried under the ruins of decayed buildings, nine by suicides, and six by dog bites.

The births registered during the year was 1,734, namely, 979 boys and 755 girls. The number of marriages during the same period was 557, namely, 303 boys and 254 girls against 612 in the previous year.

The number of patients admitted and treated in the Rutlam dispensaries was 15,177 against 16,011 in the preceding year, the cost including contingent charges being Rupees 2,469-2-6. The number of children who were vaccinated was 547 against 525 in the year 1876-77. The number of children vaccinated in the district by village school masters under the operation of the new plan adopted last year was 249 against 62 in the preceding year. If any plan for vaccination here is likely to succeed against the old prevailing prejudice, is the one now adopted. It is most promising. The school masters who teach the village children are better adapted for this duty than any one else, as they are looked upon with less suspicion than strangers. Moreover, it is always very difficult to eradicate successfully a long-established prejudice, especially when founded on a religious belief. Time and true knowledge of things can alone ultimately succeed. Just now a common priest serving in the temple dedicated to small-pox has much more influence over credulous minds than the advice of a learned physician, however beneficial it may be.

Public health and the sanitary condition of the town as indicated by the rate of mortality compared with the past year is very favorable. The district has been free from all epidemic diseases with the exception of small-pox as noted above.

The alms-house kept open at the expense of the town municipality has been a source of great relief in providing food to the floating as well as to stationary poorer classes. During the year 29,200 poor were relieved besides 552 disabled and helpless men who received cash payment. At the same time most of the wild birds who cannot obtain food in the country are fed daily during the rainy season for nearly three months.

Civil Justice.—The return noted on the margin shows the number of civil suits filed and disposed of in Civil Courts during the year under review. The total number of cases filed during the year was 1,057 against 896 in the preceding year, besides 335 pending at the end of the past year. Of these 1,131 cases were settled 730 in favor of plaintiffs, two in that of defendants, 340 were mutually settled, and 59 were discharged; 682 cases were represented by Vakeels, and 449 were conducted personally. The value of property contested for was Rupees 1,05,794-7-9 against Rupees 98,946-13-3. The average cost of conduct of each case was Rupees 7-4-10 against Rupees 8-9-10 in the preceding year, and the average duration of each one day, six hours, 58 minutes. The number of writs of executions issued was 691 against 742 in the preceding year. Of commitments there were 84 cases, of attachments four, and 353 were mutually compromised without the aid of the Courts. The number of suits settled by the Meer Mohallas was 338 against 62 in the previous year free from all charges.

The number of appeals to the Court of the Political Agent and Superintendent was 83 in addition to 83 pending at the close of the preceding year, the total number being 166. Of these 56 were confirmed, 20 revised, four reversed, and 86 remained pending at the end of the year. The smaller number of appeals settled this year than usual was owing chiefly to the absence from the district of the Superintendent for nearly four months on a visit to the Delhi Assemblage and to travelling with the Chief in Upper Hindoostan and Rajpootana.

Criminal Justice.—The general state of the administration of criminal justice was as per statements marked C. and D. The trials held and the number of cases decided in this department was 1,719 against 1,443 in the previous year. The table on the margin shows the various punishments that were inflicted and the number discharged being not proved guilty. The average duration of each case was 15

Filed and pending, 31st March 1875-76	...	1,794
Convicted	...	413
Imprisoned for five years and under	...	18
Transferred	...	0
Flogged	...	27
Fined and imprisoned	...	3
Fined only	...	367
Acquitted and discharged	...	1,804
Pending	...	77

hours, 17 minutes. The number of thefts registered was 188 in addition to 136 pending at the end of the past year, involving property worth Rupees 31,677-4-6 and 153 head of cattle. Of these 109 were recovered valuing Rupees 8,903 and 78 head of cattle. Two were withdrawn worth Rupees 5,000, and 43 were discharged valuing Rupees 3,716 with 16 head of cattle, and 170 cases remained pending worth Rupees 13,657-12-0 with 59 head of cattle.

Police.—The police continues to give satisfaction by its general good conduct. No change in the number of its men has occurred. The cost is, therefore, the same as in the preceding year.

Jail.—At the close of the past year the number of prisoners present in the jail was 71, and 117 were admitted during the year, the total number being 188. Of these eight were transferred, one escaped, one died and 79 were discharged, 99 remaining in jail on 31st March 1877. The

total cost, including all charges, was Rupees 6,286-2-0. The daily average number was 82-37, and the annual average cost of each was Rupees 76-0-8 against 79-13-6 in the preceding year, being Rupees 3-12-10 less per man than in that year.

The prisoners are mostly employed in working daily in the State garden and printing office, and have been generally giving satisfaction by their good conduct.

Revenue.—Owing to too much moisture the rainy crops sustained much damage, and were injured to a degree that the outturn was exceedingly under the average produce. Had it not been for the relief afforded by the abundant yield of the spring crops, which more than compensated the loss of khureef crops, the country may not have escaped being distressed from a great scarcity of food, and the state of revenue demands may not have, at the same time, been so readily satisfied as they have been. The opium and especially the wheat crops, outturn was so rich as has not been witnessed for many years. It has enabled the ryot not only to meet all demands against him, but to preserve a stock for his own consumption. It has almost made him independent of the aid of Sahookar, and has greatly encouraged the agriculture spirit. Not only old fields, but good deal of virgin land has been brought under tillage almost in every village. It speaks well of the future if the coming season favors equally.

As noticed above, the rainfall was excessive, being 51 inches 39 cents in 60 days against 53 inches 27 cents in 64 days. The khureef crops of both years have from the excessive moisture been a failure. It is owing to this fact as well as to the scarcity prevailing in the Deccan that the spring crops have maintained high rates of prices in the market notwithstanding their abundant outturn, a circumstance which has been very favorable to the producer.

On comparing the prices of food with those of the previous year,

		1876.		1877.		as noted in margin, higher rates seem to have ruled throughout the year. On the whole the condition of revenue as well as of the cultivator is much more satisfactory than could have been expected a few months ago.
		S.	C.	S.	C.	
Wheat, per Rupee	...	12	15	12	8	
Mucca "	...	19	3	18	0	
Jowar "	...	15	7	15	0	
Gram "	...	21	5	17	2	

Many of the leases of villages expired last year. The cultivation has been reviewed during the year and leases renewed. The season has been good, and a good season is as favorable to a resettlement as to cultivation. The leases have, therefore, been given on terms which were hardly expected when the past year closed. The result of the resettlement, which is for a term of 15 years, will be fully reviewed in next year's report, by which time it may most probably be approaching its completion.

Trade.—There is not much difference to be noticed in this and past year's traffic. The importation of opium from neighbouring districts has not improved. Its prohibition continues in force. Rutlam now hardly imports and exports one-half the quantity it used to do not long ago. This year 2,226 chests were weighed at Rutlam against 2,185 chests in the preceding year. Next year, if not the

importation of juice, but the weighment of opium at the scales is likely to increase. In getting passports from Indore the merchants here suffered a little loss in interest. To avoid this loss many of the chests of this quarter were taken for weighment to the scales at Dhar. Arrangement has lately been made to supply the passports at the Assistant Opium Agent's Office here. This change, it is hoped, will likely increase the weighment.

Cotton trade continues to decline. The number of bales exported to Bombay this year was 424 against 578 in the previous year. The sugar trade seems to have improved. Yearly 12,000 maunds was imported against 8,448 maunds in the preceding year. Of this one-eighth was from Mauritius and the rest from Bunnarus, which being cheaper and better in quality is more in favor than its rival. A slight increase in the tobacco trade is also observable. It rose to 66,150 maunds against 64,204 in the previous year. The trade in food grains, especially in wheat; seems to have been much in favor. Its importation last year was 231,000 maunds. This year it rose to 306,000 maunds, notwithstanding the outturn of the khureef crops was almost a total failure. The importation was chiefly confined to wheat supply.

Rutlam is famous in Malwa for its time-bargains, chiefly confined to food grains. These speculations are carried on here more systematically, and their prices are adjusted and paid off without any difference among the dealers, being regulated by certain rules of guidance adopted and followed without the least deviation. Rutlam sutta-bargains are in consequence in favor in all the principal towns in Malwa, and are carried on to a large extent without a noticeable misunderstanding. The bargains in wheat trade this year extended to upwards of 3,100,000 maunds in this town alone without including that sold and purchased in other towns which may be equal in quantity if not more. The sellers were generally the losers, and notwithstanding a heavy loss it has been willingly paid off without a single complaint being heard of.

Education.—The most prominent feature in the education department is the fact of Mr. Mackay, the late tutor of His Highness the Raja, having been appointed Principal of Raj Koomar College at Indore, the Rutlam Central College is brought under the general system of education to be followed in Malwa under the direct guidance and supervision of that able officer.

Accordingly he visited this College in June last, and examined five classes in the English Department. A copy of his report, which is appended, shows the result. They are said not to have yet attained that standard of efficiency which may reasonably be expected from the circumstance of a numerous and expensive staff of teachers having been maintained to that duty. There is no likelihood of the first class students being ready this year to offer themselves for matriculation, but from next year the College is expected to contribute a yearly quota of successful entrance candidates, an arrangement which did not exist before, having been made for that examination.

It is gratifying to observe that the Vernacular Education Department, which is comparatively less expensive, continues to give satisfaction. Its progress has been as good as could be desired. One of the pupils of this department named Vilail Hossain, a Central India Horse sowar, is

reported to have successfully passed the Roorkee subordinate grade examination. His success has encouraged some more students to prepare themselves to compete next year for the same.

It is also satisfactory to observe that another Hulkabundec School has been opened during the year in the village of Sheogurh, a jaghire holding. The number of the village schools is now 24 giving instructions to nearly 1,510 boys, including 98 girls, at an yearly cost of Rupees 7,387-3-6, the average being Rupees 5-3-8 per pupil.

It is a well known fact that the liberal effort made by British Government to educate the people of India at a large cost is unparalleled in its history. No indigenous Government even exerted itself so much in imparting literary instructions as the British Government, and the latter is, therefore, fully entitled to the everlasting gratitude of the country. It must be admitted at the same time that much yet remains to be done in this respect. It will, it is said, be equally beneficial if side by side with the literary schools are to be seen institutions of arts and agriculture. These institutions cannot fail to be a source of the highest blessings to the country, and will in return pay the Government fully. Our agriculture, it is evident, has not yet seen the light of science. The agriculturists still continue to walk in the footsteps of their forefathers. If they are convinced of the great advantages that are to be secured to them under liberal improvements, they will not fail to be fully alive to their own interests, and the interests of Government as a matter of course will at the same time be equally benefited. Much of the wealth of the country depends on the development of its land resources. It is hoped that Government will not spare any means in its power to improve, as much as is desirable, this great resource of wealth to itself as well as to the country. The first step towards this improvement is the setting up as many agricultural schools as possible to impart elementary instructions to the rural classes. To masses no education is more welcomed than the one which will in after-life provide them with the means of obtaining livelihood. To serve this end the schools of arts and agriculture are the only institutions which are best adapted. If a liberal example is set in this respect, it will not long fail, it is presumed, to be zealously followed by the Chiefs and people of India.

Public Works.—The works which were in hand in the garden have been almost finished. The menagerie, a dining room, and a flower shed are completed. The construction of the palace continues. A comfortable roomy stable is being built, and will likely be finished next year. It will be the best stable in this quarter. The construction of the house at Indore has also made much progress, and will, it is hoped, be completed this year.

Roads and Bridges.—Some additions have been made to the bathing ghât, which is now a great comfort to men and women, who before had none where to go to. The wall or embankment being 29,975 feet of masonry work, to protect the tank to the south-west of the town, has been finished. Two culverts have also been added and many repaired. The cost of these works has been Rupees 5,637. During the same period 275,453 feet metalled and 135,850 dry weather road was made costing altogether Rupees 11,040.

A supply of good drinking water is a great want. With that view a small river about two miles to the north-east of the town was

embanked last year, and a large supply of clean water was collected. It lasted throughout the year, and can be increased to any extent in proportion to the want of the town. To accomplish that object the digging of a canal from the tank to the town as well as to construct some masonry works will be necessary. To meet the cost of these works a new tax on certain trades and professions has been lately introduced by the Municipality. Its income will not be higher than Rupees 15,000 yearly. The progress of these works will therefore be slow, and will take some years before they are completed.

Sanitary Reforms.—Sanitary condition and public health have been good with the exception of small-pox which has been raging for more than six months.

Finance.—Financial condition of the State is as good as could be expected. The extraordinary charges occasioned on account of the late visit of the Chief to the Delhi Assemblage and his travelling expenses have exceeded the ordinary estimates of the year. They will not however exceed the revenue receipts. The future prospects are favorable. The leases which are being renewed will likely improve the revenue condition of the State.

Agriculture.—Cotton cultivation continues in disfavor. The outturn of this crop hardly exceeds the local consumption. In Malwa no cultivation is so remunerative as the poppy cultivation, and receives, therefore, greater attention. No attention is shown to fodder crops, not even to any other crop except wheat. Nothing is done even to improve its quality and quantity. The soil which produces it is seldom manured or irrigated, nor even is it tilled better than any other food grain land. If wheat land were as well cultivated as opium land, the outturn would not fail to be nearly doubled. As the wheat export trade has lately been opened with Europe, and pays better than before, it is not improbable that it will get into favor. At all events the Malwa land is capable of much improvement, and will always, under better treatment, secure a fair outturn to the producer in proportion as its exportation to Europe grows with the growth of time.

In its operations the sugar mill continues to give satisfaction. One alone meets the demands of all the villages around. It is worked by two bullocks harnessed to it as in a Native "Kooloo," but it squeezes out more juice than that machine and with greater regularity and in much less time. Its working at the same time is cheaper and more economical as regards labor. There is, however, one great objection to its adoption. When out of order no one here can put it in order again. Time, nevertheless, may make its adoption popular.

The saw and grinding mills which were set up last year have yet failed to give satisfaction as a remunerative concern. This result, however, is owing more to want of skilful management than to any fault of the machinery. The services of an experienced fitter and manager have therefore been secured this year through the famous Firm of Nicol & Co. of Bombay. It is hoped next year we will have to report a better result.

The introduction of a cotton mill, which was in contemplation last year, is yet under consideration. The people from want of a right knowledge of the matter are yet holding back to undertake this scheme.

Time, it is hoped, will improve the things, and it may not be long before we will have the pleasure of seeing a cotton mill working here as in other Indian towns.

The Model Farm.—Agriculturist experiments in raising food grain crops, vegetables, and opium, &c., continue to be made. Some of them have proved successful and others unsuccessful, but none has proved remunerative. The expenses yet exceeding the income by nearly one-half. Things will, however, improve with further experience and knowledge. Next year we are going to raise a crop of grapes which if successful will not fail to pay.

A work giving a brief narrative of methods and principles of local agriculture as applied to India's staple products is being compiled and will, when finished, be useful at all events in imparting information as regards native methods of cultivating land. It will also be useful in being adopted as a class book in village schools.

Political.—The late visit of the Chief to the Delhi Assemblage was a most memorable event, not only in his own life, but in the history of the State. He of course was highly gratified and justly felt proud with his reception. There is hardly a Chief from high to low among those who were invited who does not feel in some way or other equally proud of the royal manner in which he was received and treated. The result of this assemblage as far as my own knowledge goes has, speaking generally, been beneficial both morally and politically, and will lead to increase feelings of loyalty and allegiance towards the Great English nation and Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India and Her illustrious family and throne.

It is also satisfactory to observe that the visit to the Delhi Assemblage has been, I think, equally gratifying in social way. Many of the Chiefs never had the opportunity of seeing each other. Here they had the pleasure of making personal acquaintances and of exchanging friendly visits. They also had an opportunity of seeing several principal towns and famous buildings and other interesting sights in upper Hindustan of which they had heard, but had not the remotest idea of their actual realities. In Agra at Akbar's tomb we happened to meet some distinguished Parsee gentlemen. One of them, a most experienced traveller, remarked that hitherto they had been the admirer of the engineering skill of West only, but since they had been seeing the famous sights of Upper India they were led to a conviction that in their own time the Easterns were not less skilled in their engineering practical experience and knowledge, and their works are a standing proof of their skill and as much worthy of admiration, if not more, as the others.

On the whole, his late visit to Hindustan has benefited the Raja in many ways. It has improved his knowledge and given him a taste for travelling and seeing the wonders of the world, a quality very rare among the Chiefs, especially among the Rajpoots, and is therefore the beginning of a hopeful future.

Another remarkable event of the year worthy of notice is the Raja's betrothal with the daughter of the Raja of Drangdra in Gujrat. This alliance is agreeable to both honorable families. It is not yet definitely settled when the marriage is to take place, but both are desirous for its happy conclusion as soon as possible.

The Raja continues to reside at Indore engaged in his English studies. Mr. Maekay, his late tutor, is succeeded in his responsible duty by Mr. Reid, another gentleman formerly connected with the Education Department of Government.

It is also satisfactory in conclusion to add that the Regency has been working as harmoniously as could be expected, their joint co-operations being always free from those impediments which mischievously obstruct the easy-going of the administrative machinery however well composed it may be.

(Sd.) MEER SHAHAMUT ALI,
Political Agent and Superintendent

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATES UNDER THE BHOPAWAR AGENCY FOR 1876-77.

Dated 1st May 1877.

From—COLONEL W. C. LESTER, Political Agent, Bhopawar,

To—MAJOR-GENERAL SIR H. DALY, K.C.B., Agent, Governor-General for
Central India, Indore.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

I HAVE the honor to report regarding the condition of the Native

1. Dhar.	9. Amjhera.	} SINDIA.	States under this Agency, enumerated in the margin. 1. <i>Political</i> .—The chief political event of the year under review has been the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen
2. Jhaboaa.	Dektan.		
3. Ali Rajpore.	Sagore.		
4. Jobat.	Bang.		
5. Mutwarh.	Bakanir.		
6. Kathiwarra.	Manawar.	} HOKAR.	
7. Ratanmal.	10. Pitlawad.		
8. Dhi and Dharmrai.	Chikalda.		

of the title of Empress of India on 1st January 1877.

of the title of Empress of India on 1st January 1877.

At this His Highness of Dhar was the only Chief under this Agency who was present, and the occasion was one of the greatest importance and gratification to him, he having been thereon invested with the title of Maharaja and the order of Knight Commander of the Star of India, besides having increased powers conferred upon him, for which he had long been hoping. On the same day—one fraught with so many and great interests to the princes and peoples of India—a Durbar was held at Dhar, as at others places, at which those Chiefs under this Agency who were not present at the Imperial Assemblage were invited to attend to hear read the Imperial Proclamation and to testify their loyalty to their Empress. With one or two exceptions, caused by unavoidable absence, all the Chiefs and Thakoors, besides the Rana of Barwani, under the Deputy Bheel Agency, were present, and evinced much interest in the proceedings. The Durbar was held in the open air under a fine avenue of trees, the whole being well and conveniently arranged with carpets and seats, with a raised dais at one end, from which the proclamation was read, and the spirit of the Viceroy's Memorandum explained to the assembled Chiefs. The salute of 101 guns was well fired by His Highness' artillery, the Malwa Bheel Corps being present and firing the feu-de-joie. After the ceremony was over, many of the Chiefs were earnest in expressions of loyalty and respect to Her Majesty. All were evidently greatly pleased and gratified with the arrangements that had been made for their reception and comfort during their stay at Dhar, and much credit is due to the Bakshi, Bapaji Bajaji, for his successful management of matters.

On His Highness' return from his tour, which he took after the Imperial Assemblage, he held a public Durbar at Dhar on the 6th April last for the purpose of giving expression publicly to his sentiments of

loyalty and attachment to the Empress of India and the British Government, and His Highness delivered a very interesting and impressive speech on this occasion.

It is to be regretted that the banners which were to have been presented to the Chiefs of Jhaboos, Ali Rajpore and Barwani on the occasion of the Durbar on the 1st January, did not arrive in time, nor, I may add, have they been received up to the present. This has naturally been a source of disappointment to those most interested.

2. *Crops*.—The crops, as a rule, have been equal to the average yield throughout the districts, but owing to the heavy rain in January and February, the wheat in some parts, notably in Amjhera Illaka, though promising well almost to the last, was attacked with rust (gerwa) and suffered considerably. In other parts, particularly in the Badnawur Talooka, severe hailstorms caused much damage to the earlier opium and wheat crops, though those of a later sowing generally escaped. The village of Najda in this talooka suffered severely, for here the concentrated force of the storm burst, and devastated almost every field belonging to the village, while those of villages close adjoining were scarcely touched. I observed what appeared to me to be a singular occurrence, *viz.*, that those opium and wheat crops which had been so thoroughly beaten down as to be apparently utterly destroyed, threw out fresh shoots from the same roots, and were again yielding seed and flower, though necessarily in but small quantity. The same was the case with the gram crops. As a whole, however, the harvests have been good and plentiful, and the anticipations of injury, when the wet weather first set in in January, have not been realized. In those places where loss has been sustained, the advisability of remissions to the cultivators, where practicable, has been pointed out.

3. *Health*.—The general health has been excellent, and there has been complete immunity from epidemic sickness throughout the charge.

4. *Cattle-lifting*.—Comparatively few cases of cattle-lifting have occurred, and in the majority of cases the cattle have been recovered, and the offenders punished. Crime of this nature is greatly on the decrease, though much is yet to be desired in order to put it down entirely.

5. *Other crimes*.—Of other, and more serious offences, the small State of Jobat has shown rather badly this year, inasmuch as within a short period of each other, one case of murder and two attempts of murder were tried; one of the latter was an attempt made on the Kamdoss life by a Bheel of the district, in Kaeheri. Of "witchcraft" cases there have been very few, the only one that came under notice having been severely punished, and this was followed by a public notice warning all witch-finders, "Barwas," of the danger attending their calling.

The Moghias have been very quiet this year.

6. *Roads and Forests*.—Roads throughout this Agency consist almost entirely of country cart tracks, which generally in the rainy season are closed to heavy traffic, excepting in the sandy districts of Ali Rajpore. Much needs to be done in this respect, and notably to the Road between Sirdarpore and Dhar, which lies almost entirely in Sindia's territory. The utter absence of a practicable road for wheels

between these two places (the head-quarters of, and the chief city in, the Agency) has, I am aware, been before pointed out, and the Gwalior Durbar addressed on the subject, but I do not know whether it has also been pointed out that the Durbar receives "Sarkana" or contributions for making roads, from its Thakoors and Bhoomiahs, guaranteed and otherwise, but no attempt seems to be made to turn this item of revenue to its proper purpose, at any rate so far as the Durbar districts under this Agency are concerned. The Dhar State has shown a better appreciation of its duties in this matter in having constructed (in addition to an excellent road from Dhar to the Trunk Road near Ghatta Billode, towards Mhow) three miles of a good road, well metalled and bridged towards Tirla, through which ilaka other two miles have been run towards Sirdarpore. That an agency should be so completely cut off at times in the rains from communication with other places, as this is, seems a matter for consideration, and I venture to urge it accordingly, as my predecessor has done before me. The preservation of forest timber has been impressed on those Thakoors and others, in whose territories forest land lies, but their means of conservancy are very inefficient, and there seems little check to the Bheels helping themselves to wood as they want it, while they pay certain small fees for the privilege. This brings a little money to the State coffers, but the forests suffer.

I hope next year to visit those districts containing forest land, and try to devise some means for its conservancy. To the want of means to maintain conservancy establishments on the part of these petty Chiefs, must be mainly attributed the scarcely restricted cutting of young forest trees.

7. *Vaccination*.—There are now one vaccinator and two assistants working in these districts, with very satisfactory results, the Bheels taking very kindly to vaccination, which, considering the ignorant nature of these wild tribes, is a matter for surprise as well as satisfaction. Dr. Campbell's Returns for 1876-77 show 1,643 cases of vaccination, of which 1,522 were known to be successful, leaving 121 unsuccessful or unknown. This is irrespective of the station of Sirdarpore.

8. *Dispensaries*.—In addition to the three dispensaries at Ali Rajpore, Jhabooa and Bakhtghur existing last year, four new ones have been established this year, *viz.*, at Amjhera (Sindia), Jobat and at Thandla and Ranapore (Jhabooa). These are all under the superintendence of Dr. Campbell, whose efforts in the management of these invaluable institutions and of vaccination are as successful as they are unwearying.

9. *Education of Native Chiefs*.—Of the young Chiefs under this charge the following are pupils at the Rajkumar College, Indore:—

1. Partab Sing, Thakoor of Bakhtghur.
2. Ranjeet Sing „ Mutwarh.
3. Dariyad Sing, Bhoomia of Nimkhera.
4. Shere Sing „ of Kali Bouree.
5. Saroop Sing, Rana of Jobat.
6. Ranjeet Sing, Raja of Girwana.

Of these, the three last have joined within the last month, and I hope before my next report to show an addition to their number.

10. *Boundary disputes.*—I think it right to bring to notice the numerous boundary disputes between the different districts throughout this charge. These are more especially prominent in Nimar, between Gwalior, Indore and Dhar, and the list shows some 100 unsettled disputes. To enable this office to undertake these at all satisfactorily, a surveyor ought to be added to the establishment. At present we are dependent on the States for their surveyors, and this, for obvious reasons, is undesirable. I beg to press the urgency of this question, and trust that I may be allowed a surveyor before the coming cold season.

CHAPTER II.

Condition of Native States.

DHAR.

11. The Administration of the State has been, on the whole, satisfactory, but I have had to notice unnecessary dilatoriness in replying to references, which I hope to see remedied, though this remissness is not by any means so great as it is on the part of officials under Gwalior and Indore. In this probably the Durbars are more in fault than their subordinates.

Finances.—The revenue returns show receipts from all sources amounting to six lakhs, sixty-five thousand, six hundred and eleven rupees (6,65,611), against expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, seven lakhs, thirty-six thousand, seven hundred and sixty-three rupees (7,36,763), or a deficit of seventy one thousand, one hundred and fifty two rupees (71,152), which has been made good out of last year's balance. The expenditure is not great, remembering that it includes all expenses connected with the Maharaja's visit to Delhi on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage in January last, and his subsequent travels to places of interest. The balance in hand at the close of the year of seven lakhs, twenty thousand, one hundred and fourteen rupees (7,20,114) is disposed of as follows:—

In Government papers	...	Rs. 5,96,400
In State and Mahal Treasuries	„	1,23,714
		<hr/>
	Rs.	7,20,114

Roads.—No new roads have been opened this year, but those already existing, *viz.*—

From Dhar to main road near Ghatta Billode	...	16 miles.
From Dhar to Dudhi	...	30 „
From Dhar to near Tirla	...	3 „
From Lunara to Mandu	...	9 „
		<hr/>
	...	58 miles

are kept in good order, and His Highness has granted an allotment of Rupees 4,000 per annum towards the maintenance of the first named.

Dispensaries.—At Dhar itself there are two dispensaries, which from the Returns received from the State appear to be doing good work.

No reports have been received of the working of the three District Dispensaries of Dharmपुरी, कुसी and बादनाम, but judging of others by that at कुसी, which is the only one I have seen, I am bound to say that, under their present mode of management, they can be but of little use as public institutions. The supply of English medicines was very small, and the surgical instruments were all contained in a small pocket case. To meet cases of fracture or amputations there were no instruments whatever, nor even splints, nor a bit of lint. The most important instruments, evidently, in the Native Doctor's opinion, was a stomach pump, for which he said there was rather a demand, particularly after family quarrels, when an over dose of opium had been taken as a sedative to angered feeling. I took the opportunity of bringing these deficiencies to the notice of the Durbar, and trust it may have a good effect. कुसी being by far the largest and most important town of the three in which dispensaries exist, it may be safely inferred that similar establishments in the other two are in no better condition.

Education.—The fine school in Dhar itself was formally opened in July-August last, and at present educates 374 pupils of both sexes. The following are the departments into which it is divided, with the number of pupils in each :—

English School	...	...	...	...	62
Urdu	...	...	...	...	58
Marathi	...	...	...	...	182
Hindi	...	...	...	...	38
Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	12
Girls' School	...	...	...	...	22
Total					374

The class of education struck me as particularly good, the masters being men of more than average attainments, and the pupils, in themselves intelligent, appeared to be making good progress. The little girls read and write with fluency, and I suggested a class for needle work for them, which I hope will be formed.

The District Schools are :—

Place		School.		Pupils.	
1.	Kesur	...	Hindi	...	15
2.	Nalcha	...	Marathi	...	22
3.	Dedla	...	Hindi	...	10
4.	Garrawad	...	Hindi	...	7
5.	Karode	...	Hindi	...	31
6.	Bijur*	...	Hindi	...	8
7.	Badnawur	...	{ Urdu	...	13
		...	{ Marathi	...	39
		...	{ Urdu	...	7
8.	Dharmपुरी	...	{ Marathi	...	56
9.	Sultanabad	...	Hindi	...	34
10.	Jhangirpore (Goojree)	...	"	...	23
11.	Balkhar	...	"	...	15
12.	Kuksi	...	"	...	23
					303

* Newly opened in December last.

Of these, I only had an opportunity of examining the school at Kuksi (a town of 10,000 inhabitants probably), in which were then only 25 boys, or two more than shown in the Return. The teaching was below mediocrity. There was only one class book, *Æsop's Fables*, which the boys had by heart as far as reading went, but they had not the mildest idea of the meaning, and would sometimes give the moral of one fable as the teaching of another. For instance, in the fable of the statue of the man overcoming the lion, the moral given was "never tell a lie," nor did the master point out the mistake.

These facts I pointed out to the Durbar, and I am informed that it is His Highness' intention to put all his District Schools under regular inspection, appointing a qualified official for the purpose. This cannot be done too soon if the schools are to be of any use.

Principal products.—Opium, wheat and sugar-cane.

BAKHTGHUR.

12. The management of the affairs of Bakhtghur by the Kamdar Waman Rao is very satisfactory. The debts, which at the beginning of the year amounted to about Rupees 9,500, have been reduced to Rupees 6,400, which in two years will be cleared off.

The relations existing between the young Thakoor and the Dowager Thakoorani are not of the best, she being of an intriguing nature and anxious to have a hand in the conduct of affairs, which she has been given to understand cannot be allowed. The Thakoor Partab Singh seems a quiet fairly well disposed lad. He is being educated at the Indore Rajkumar College. The accounts for the year show :

			Rs.
Cash Balance at the close of 1875-76	...	...	18,561
Receipts for the year 1876-77	...	...	49,653
			<hr/> 68,214
			Rs.
Ordinary expenditure	...	...	43,313
Payment of debts	...	...	3,120
			<hr/> 46,433
Balance at close of 1876-77	...	...	<hr/>21,781

Dispensaries.—The Dispensary at Bakhtghur is doing good work.

Education.—The school (Hindi) contains 39 boys, a small proportion for a population of 2,000, among whom are 300 boys.

Principal products.—Opium, wheat and sugar-cane.

JHABOOA.

13. I regret to be obliged to give a very unsatisfactory report of this State. When at Jhabooa on my tour in February last, I impressed seriously

on the Raja the folly of the course he was pursuing, and was at some pains to show him how that by ordinary care he could clear his State of debt in two, or at the outside, three years. He was full of promises, and gave his signature to the plan proposed, undertaking to limit his private expenditure to Rupees 3,000 per mensem, which is ample for his requirements; but he had made the same promise over and over again to Colonel Kincaid, my predecessor, only to break it as often. I have determined to adopt certain preliminary measures to remedy this state of things, but probably shall have to make a special report, as I have little hope of much good being effected by ordinary measures. The Raja seems quite to have forgotten what is due to his Dewan, to whose faithful and unselfish exertions he is, or should be, lastingly indebted.

The subjoined tabulated statements will show the condition of finances, both State and private.

Finances (State Account).

Receipts.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Expenditure.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Balance of last year ...	...	5,186	Administration charges ...	84,336	89,516
Arrears of revenue recovered ...	...	3,524	Khasgi or personal expenses	86,959	63,611
Receipts from all sources ...	1,37,997	1,44,775		1,71,295	1,53,127
	1,37,997	1,53,485	Paid last year's excess of expenditure ...	677	...
			Refunded to savings account ...	4,000	...
Drawn from savings to make up deficit ...	43,161	9,000	Debts to Sahukar paid off...	...	846
Drawn from amount ...	...	14,984		1,75,972	1,53,973
			Balance at the close of year.	5,186	23,476
Total ...	1,81,153	1,77,449	Total ...	1,81,153	1,77,449

Savings account.

Years.	Balance due at the beginning of year.	Drawn this year.	TOTAL.	Refunded this year.	Balance due.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Sambat 1930, or 1873-74 ...	.....	12,154 0 0	12,154 0 0	.....	12,154 0 0
„ 1931, or 1874-75 ...	12,154 0 0	53,500 9 10	65,654 9 10	35,500 0 0	30,154 9 10
„ 1932, or 1875-76 ...	30,154 9 10	43,161 3 9	73,315 13 7	4,000 0 0	69,315 13 7
„ 1933, or 1876-77 ...	69,315 13 7	9,000 0 0	78,315 13 7	.....	78,315 13 7

The second statement shows that while there are private debts amounting to Rupees 40,000 due to Sahukars, which can (if the Raja will keep to his undertaking of confining his private expenditure to Rupees 36,000 per annum) be paid off in two years, there is still a credit savings balance of Rupees 16,400 which need not be touched, but is available for unforeseen contingencies.

I should mention that rather heavy expense was incurred by the Raja proceeding to perform certain religious observances at the shrine of Nath Dwara in Meywar this year, and which could not well be avoided. This will be shown in the next Annual Report.

Dispensaries.—There are dispensaries at Jhabooa, Thandla, and Ranapore, the two last of which have been opened this year. Peni Sing, the Native Doctor in charge at Jhabooa, is a very efficient man and is well thought of by Dr. Campbell. His *specialite* is lithotomy, in which he is a great proficient, and it would seem that that part of the country affords him very considerable practice in this branch of surgery.

Education.—There is no increase in the number of schools over that of last year, there being only four, *viz.*, at—

Jhabooa, with	...	...	54	pupils.
Ranapore „	...	...	46	„
Thandla „	...	...	33	„
Rambhapore with	...	...	22	„

155

against 141 pupils last year. Hindi is the only language taught. I examined the schools at Ranapore and Jhabooa, and, though better than those in the Dhar Ilaka, there is much room for improvement. The teaching is very superficial, and the masters have not the knack of imparting knowledge to the boys. It is much to be desired that all these schools under Agencies should be brought under inspection and fixed rules.

Principal products.—Rice, gram and bajri.

ALI RAJPORE.

14. The affairs of this State are admirably conducted by the able Dewan, Venkat Ram, in the possession of whose services the Maharana is fortunate.

The Maharana accompanied by his Dewan left in the middle of February last for a tour in Kattyawar and Guzerat, intending finally to return *viâ* Bombay and Mhow.

Finances.—The following is the financial state to the end of the current year :—

RECEIPTS.	1875-76.	1876-77.	EXPENDITURE.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Balance of last year	5,497	5,023	Ordinary expenditure	1,02,204	91,831
Income from all sources	99,070	94,978	Liquidation of debts	6,720	3,700
Drawn from amount to make up deficit	1,05,176	1,00,000	Refunded to amount	...	3,780
	8,777	...	Balance on 31st March	5,029	690
Total Rs.	1,13,953	1,00,000	Total	1,13,953	1,00,000

Dispensaries.—There is only one dispensary in this State and under the supervision of Dr. Campbell. The Native Doctor seems a clever surgeon, judging from his expert treatment of a patient, a young girl, who, though hacked all over the body and arms with a sword, was discharged successfully cured. Dr. Campbell reports favorably of him.

Schools.—The State School at Ali Rajpore is excellent, and the Head-master deserves much credit for the proficiency of his pupils, who number an average of 117. The discipline is first-rate, and the Dewan personally takes a great interest in the school, examining the classes himself.

Principal products.—Bajri, rice, and gram.

MUTWARH.

15. The young Chief, Ranjeet Sing, is about 16 years of age, and his State is under the supervision of Venkat Ram, Dewan of Ali Rajpore. He is a pupil in the Rajkumar College at Indore, the Principal of which reports very favorably of him.

Financial state.

			Rs.
Balance on 31st March 1876	...	...	4,702
Receipts during the year	...	...	3,426
		Total	8,128
			Rs.
Ordinary expenditure	...	...	3,037
Liquidation of debts	...	...	500
			3,537
Balance at the close of 1876-77	...	...	4,591

Principal products.—Bajri.

JOBAT.

16. The Kamdar, Lachiram, continues to perform his duties well, and has evidently the young Rana's welfare at heart. I was glad to be able to arrange for the young Chief's (Sarup Sing) going to the Rajkumar College this year. He is a nice lad, and will, I feel sure, do well at school, where he will have every inducement and encouragement to grow up a manly youth.

The financial position of this little State is improving steadily, as the following statement will show, but it is somewhat hampered by debts incurred during the lifetime of the late Rana, which, however, are being paid off by degrees:—

Finances.

			Rs.
Cash balance on 31st March 1876	...	...	5,307
Receipts during the year	...	...	20,784
		Total	26,091
			Rs.
Ordinary expenditure	...	...	18,145
Liquidation of debts	...	...	781
			18,926
Cash balance at the close of year	...	...	7,165

School.—There is only one school, and that a small one, in the village of Ghora, about two miles from Jobat.

Dispensary.—In the same village is the dispensary, under Dr. Campbell's inspection, opened this year. This institution should be most useful, for the climate of Jobat for the greater part of the year is very unhealthy, and the water bad. The inhabitants of the district suffer much from fever and enlargement of spleen.

Principal products.—Bajri.

RATANMAL AND KATHIWARRA.

17. These essentially Bheel districts lie on the the western boundary of the Agency adjoining Guzerat. There has been nothing to call for any special notice in them during the year. The people are quiet and in offensive.

Principal products.—Bajri, wax and honey, for which latter articles the districts are noted.

GWALIOR TERRITORY.

AMJHERA.

18. The Naib, Subha, who has succeeded the late official, transferred last year on promotion, seems likely to do well, but I have had cause to notice dilatoriness in official correspondence, which I hope to see mended. Probably the fault lies with his subordinates. The Gwalior Vakeel attached to this Agency is not satisfactory, and his capacity for displaying the *vis inertiae* is quite unique.

Schools.—None.

Dispensaries.—The dispensary at Amjhera, opened last August, is doing good work, and is under Dr. Campbell's supervision.

Principal products.—Wheat, mucea and jowari.

BAG-BAKANIR, MANAWAR, DEKTAN, SAGORE.

19. All districts under Gwalior. I deem it right to bring under report the unsafe state of the high-road from Mhow to Neemuch, where it passes by Akolia in the Sagore Ilaka.

Several robberies (four on European officers' baggage, &c., in December 1875, one on a Bhora in February 1877, all at Akolia, aggregate value Rupees 1,373) have occurred, but no redress has been obtained, and the matter is still under correspondence. Suspicion rather points to the workmen employed on the road itself, and as these are mostly foreigners, the suspicion may not be unsound, but it seems an anomaly in these days that travellers should not be perfectly safe when traversing the high roads through native territory whether by day or night.

Schools and dispensaries.—There are none in any of these places, and I have pointed out the want of such institutions to the Sir Subha, who I hope will be able to urge their importance.

Principal products.—Wheat, gram, mucea, jowari, and opium.

INDORE TERRITORY.

CHIKALDA.

20. The Amin is an intelligent man, and manages the district well.

THANDLA-PITLAWAD.

21. I have to repeat the hope expressed in last year's report that the Indore Durbar may be induced to conclude definitely the exchange negotiations with Jhabooa regarding these two pergunnahs, which were agreed upon so far back as 1870. It was then decided that Jhabooa was to pay Holkar Rupees 1,186-12 Salim Shahi annually, and it did so pay for the first three years. Since then it would seem that owing to the Amin of Pitlawad ignoring the position of the Dewan of Jhabooa and taking upon himself to communicate direct with the Raja, styling himself (notwithstanding the exchange above mentioned) "Amin of Thandla-Pitlawad," the Jhabooa Durbar has taken umbrage, and withholds payment until the Amin of Pitlawad recognizes the relative positions of parties, and there are now three years' payment due. This and a dispute as to the right of either side to the town of Dowlutpoora, which both claim, seem to be the bar to the final settlement. I think that a proper recognition of Dewan Jowala Pershad's position might be conceded by the Indore Durbar, without any loss of dignity to itself. Meantime, I need hardly point out that to pay up the three years' arrears at once, should the differences be adjusted between them, would be a matter of considerable difficulty to a petty State, like Jhabooa, whose finances are in such an unsatisfactory condition.

22. *Guaranteed Bhoomias.*—

- | | | |
|-----------------|--|--------------------|
| 1. Nimkhhera. | \| | 3. Bara Barkhera. |
| 2. Kali Bouree. | \| | 4. Chota Barkhera. |

(1.) The Nimkhhera estate is well managed by the new Kamdar, Lachman Rao, an intelligent and honest man. The small remaining debt of some Rupees 700 will be cleared off next year. The Bhoomia, Dariyao Sing, is at the Rajkumar College at Indore, but I am sorry to have but indifferent reports of him from there.

(2.) The Kali Bouree estate is managed by the Bhoomia's uncle, Moti Sing, who seems to take an active interest in its welfare. Shere Sing, the Bhoomia, is a very promising boy, and has gone this year to the Rajkumar College at Indore, whence I have very favorable accounts of him.

(3.) Of the other two, Bara Barkhera and Chota Barkhera, I have nothing noteworthy to report.

CHAPTER III.

JUDICIAL.

23. *Civil suits.*—None.

24. *Criminal justice.*—The Statement in the margin shows the number and nature of cases adjudicated by this office during the year under review.

Nature of offence.	No. of cases.	Persons implicated.
Murder, and attempts ...	3	3
Theft of cattle, and ordinary	4	6
Miscellaneous ...	6	12
Total ...	13	21

The average duration of each case was one day, and none were pending at the close of the year.

In the Appendix will be found the usual tabular statement under this head.

There has been one case of punishment by whipping.

There were no appeals.

POLICE.

25. Habib Khan has been appointed Thanadar *vice* Jemadar Huree Sing deceased. His duties now extend over the Jhabooa Districts up to the Koosbalghur frontier, and an annual contribution from the Jhabooa State of Rupees 500 has allowed of an increased establishment.

The following table shews the strength and the cost of the Police:—

			Strength.	Cost.
				Rs.
Horse	...	...	0	0
Foot	...	...	13	810

JAIL.

26. The want of a proper jail is much felt here, the accommodation for the prisoners being very defective, and there being none whatever for female prisoners. The jail, so-called, is in fact the regimental quarter-guard, thus utilising an essentially regimental guard for the custody of other than regimental prisoners. I hope to obtain sanction to build a suitable jail out of local funds, which will allow of it.

The following table gives an abstract of the statistics of the Sirdarpore jail for the past year, and a detailed statement will be found in the Appendix:—

Health and conduct—good.

Name of Jail	...	...	Sirdarpore.
Prisoners remaining at close of 1875-76	...	...	23
Admitted during the year 1876-77	...	...	21
	Total	...	44
Discharged or transferred	...	...	26
Escaped	...	...	0
Died or executed	...	...	0
	Total	...	26
Remaining at close of 1876-77	...	...	18
Jail charges of all kinds:—			Rs.
Rations and contingencies	...	...	778
Jail guards and establishment	...	...	84
	Total	...	862
Annual average cost of each prisoner	Rs.	...	44.85
Daily average number of prisoners	...	...	19.22

CHAPTER IV.

LOCAL FUNDS.

27. The funds under this Agency are—

I.—The Agency Fund;

II.—The Chicklee Police;

III.—Ali Rajpore Road dues (receipts divided among Chiefs).

The following table shows the receipts and disbursements of these funds for 1876-77:—

NAME OF FUNDS.	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.									Balance on 31st March 1877.
	Balance on 1st April 1876.	Total receipts during the year.	Grand total receipts.	Collection and management.	Public Works Proper.	Local improvements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Grants to Shareers in road dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total expenditure.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Agency Fund	6,384	4,574	10,958	1,175	1,010	...	...	...	...	...	1,621	3,806	7,152
II.—Chicklee Fund	2,722	2,761	5,483	552	...	...	810	...	...	...	192	1,554	3,929
III.—Ali Rajpore Road dues Fund.	6,240	10,404	16,644	2,535	...	...	...	...	...	10,987	303	13,325	2,819
TOTAL ...	15,346	17,739	33,095	4,262	1,010	...	810	...	...	10,987	2,116	19,185	13,900

* The difference Rupees 2,133 has been explained in a memorandum attached to the Appendices of Form F.

CHAPTER V.

EDUCATION.

28. The regimental school needs nothing much to be said about it. I am not satisfied with the results of the teaching given. The school requires to be brought under annual inspection, and a regular standard of education adopted. Without some such supervision masters and pupils become lax and careless, and teaching and learning deteriorate. A spur of this kind is wanted here.

A Statement of income, expenditure, and attendance is shown below:—

Name of school ... Sirdarpore.

Daily average of pupils.

English ...	...	...	0
Urdu ...	...	...	10
Hindi ...	...	...	138

Expenditure during the year. Rs.

Salaries ...	...	...	336
Contingent charges ...	...	...	394

Total 730

<i>Sources and amount of income.</i>			<i>Rs.</i>
Grant-in-aid from Government	...	...	300
Local funds	...	...	50
Subscriptions from Native States	...	...	350
Total			700

CHAPTER VI.

29. *Public Works.*—The Rifle range has been completed and is well constructed. The soil of which it is built is common black earth, wanting in tenacity, and this, I fear, will necessitate extensive repairs after each rainy season. Clay is not procurable within reach.

30. *Masonry dam.*—This most useful work was completed before the setting in of the rains last year, and is a great success, ensuring an ample supply of good water throughout the dry season. The rocky bed of the river, behind the eastern end of the dam, was washed out by the floods, but the masonry superstructure held well. This was owing to the rock not being excavated to a sufficient depth in the first instance. Repairs costing Rupees 404 have been sanctioned and are now in hand.

31. *Road.*—The mile of road within camp limits in the direction of Dhar *via* Amjhera, already constructed out of local funds, makes one wish the remaining 20 miles were completed. Its shortness is only too tantalizing. I have dwelt on the necessity of this road in another part of my report.

32. *Regimental School.*—The addition to this building has been completed.

33. *Civil Works.*—Under the Public Works Department, *vide* Executive Engineer's Report. Appendix I.

34. *Malwa and Guzerat Road.*—Traffic. The following statement shows the number of carts which passed from Malwa to Guzerat and *vice versa* during the year under report:—

	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.			TOTAL TRAFFIC.	
	Cart loads.	Bullock loads.	Total.	Cart loads.	Bullock loads.	Total.	Cart loads.	Bullock loads.
Malwa and Guzerat Road.	4,004	11,051	15,055	944	635	1,579	4,948	11,686

The road dues collections have been made since January last in Hali instead of Salim Shahi currency. The measure is an experimental one for one year, and promises to prove satisfactory.

CHAPTER VII.

35. *Military*.—Malwa Bheel Corps. The following table shows the strength of the regiment and number of the sick during the year:—

From 1st April 1876 to 31st March 1877 ... 12 months.

Daily average strength, head-quarters ...	...	442
ditto sick ...	...	11·84
Remaining on 31st March 1876 ...	...	13
Admitted during the year ...	...	450
Total treated ...	...	463
Discharged ...	...	442
Died in hospital ...	...	6
„ out of hospital ...	...	1
Remaining on 31st March 1877 ...	...	15

CHAPTER VIII.

36. *Boundary Settlements*.—Three cases have been decided and mapped; there have been no appeals. I have before alluded to the number of disputes pending.

37. *Native States Dispensaries*.—The following Statement shows the number of patients admitted and treated in the Native States Dispensaries under this Agency from 1st January to 31st December 1876:—

STATES.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Vaccinations.	Cost.
Jhaboos (including Thandla and Ranapore) ...	3,715	33	1,643	<i>Rs.</i> 3,206
Ali Rajpore ...	1,849	11		1,352
Bakhtghur ...	627	5		1,102
Amjhera ...	329	2		674
Jobat ...	99	1		776
Total ...	6,619	52	1,643	7,110

38. The following Statement shows the number of prisoners, deaths, &c., in the Native States jails, called for in letter No. 1961G., dated 21st November 1870, from the Government of India:—

STATES.	Total number of prisoners during the year.	Total number of sick.	Number of deaths.	REMARKS.
Dhar ...	265	390	2	
Jhaboos ...	199	137	1	
Ali Rajpore ...	79	75	.....
TOTAL ...	543	602	3	

39. With reference to Circular No. 1268P., dated the 22nd January 1871, no instances of the offence therein contemplated have come under report, nor is there reason to believe that it exists to any noticeable extent.

APPENDIX I.

C.I., P.W.D., FORM No. 44.

No. 953, dated Mhow, 18th April 1877.

From—CAPTAIN G. R. GIBBS, Executive Engineer, Mhow Division,

To—The Political Agent, Sirdarpore.

IN reply to your No. 204 of the 13th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the approaches of the Chumbal Bridge at Ghatta Bilode have been very nearly completed; but the bridge itself, though open for traffic, still requires some modifications before it can be considered as complete in all respects:

2.—From the Dhar boundary, in the 21st mile from Mhow, up to Cho, one coat of metal has now been spread and consolidated, excepting in the 39th and 41st miles.

3.—Between Cho and the Northern Dhar boundary (about 12 miles) no metal has yet been laid, but it is expected that the soling coat will be consolidated during the next monsoon.

4.—One culvert between Sadulpore and Canoon, and eight more near Boralee and Badnawur, have still to be arched, but will probably all be finished before the rains.

5.—The bridges over the Gaughli and its tributaries near Canoon have now been practically completed.

6.—The well in the 39th mile has been deepened, and will be stemmed hereafter. That in the 35th mile has been completed, the platform excepted.

7.—The Dhar branch road is now finished and the foundations of a dâk bangalow at Dhar, towards the construction of which the Dhar State gave a contribution of Rupees 3,000, have been laid.

Memorandum on the condition of the Malwa Bheel Corps for the year 1876-77.

1. The total strength of all ranks on the 31st March 1877 was—

Bheels	...	...	...	374
Bhilalas	...	...	...	0
Naiks	...	...	...	117
Banjaras	...	...	...	7
Other castes	...	...	...	88
Total				587

2. Detachments:—

1. Satpoora Hills	...	...	...	59
2. Rajpore	...	...	...	26
3. Barwani	...	...	...	5
4. Rutlam	...	...	...	15
5. Dehree	...	...	...	5
6. Jhaboora	...	...	...	14

The last named has been detailed this year on the application of the Jhabooa Durbar. Those of Satpoora, Rajpore, and Barwani are relieved biennially, and the others every two months, with the exception of that at Dehree relieved monthly.

3. Five Companies have gone through the musketry course with the short Enfields this season, and the men have shown a more than fair amount of interest and intelligence in the drill.

4. The pay of the regiment has been increased this year under G.-G. O., No. 227, dated 9th March 1877, Military Department, and we may consequently expect an improvement in the physique of the corps, as we shall be able to pick our recruits and reject the indifferent class of men who used to present themselves for enlistment. We shall be able also to deal more stringently with cases of desertion than heretofore, thereby raising the discipline of the corps. The men too have now every inducement to remain, which they lacked before.

5. The regiment was inspected in November last by General Montgomery, Commanding, M. D. A., who reported favorably of it.

6. *Conduct*.—Good.

7. *Health*.—Generally good.

8. *Savings Bank*.—During the past year Rupees 6,934-11 have been deposited in the Savings Bank.

		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Balance on 31st March 1876	...	3,197	1	0
Deposited during the year	...	6,934	11	0
	Total	...	10,131	12 0
Withdrawn	...	...	6,703	10 0
Balance on 31st March 1877	...	3,428	2	0

9. *Regimental School*.—The average daily attendance in the Regimental School as reported by the master is 148.

10. The European Officers, Major Anderson, 2nd in Command, Lieutenant Ashfield, Adjutant, and Surgeon-Major Campbell, have proved themselves zealous in the discharge of their respective duties.

SIRDARPORE, } (Sd.) W. C. LESTER, *Lieut.-Col.*,
The 1st May 1877. } *Bheel Agent and Commandant M. B. Corps.*

APPENDIX G.

No. 201, dated Maunpoor Agency, 29th June 1877.

From—PUNDIT SUROOP NARAIN, Depy. Bheel Agent & Poltl. Asstt., Maunpoor
To—MAJOR-GENL. H. D. DALY, C.B., Agent, Govr.-Genl., for Central India.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following report on the condition of the districts under this Agency for the past year :—

GENERAL REMARKS.

2. The tranquillity of the districts was well preserved. The Bheels in Burwani were kept quiet, and that too in face of prospects of scarcity from deficient rains.

3. A temporary excitement was caused about the end of January by a body of Mukranees *en route* from Khandeish to Upper India, impressing supplies from and otherwise annoying the Bheels. The latter collected in force and attacking the Mukranees wounded some of their number, receiving slight injuries in return. Prompt measures were taken by the Minister of Burwani, and the disturbance was suppressed

* In No. 52, dated 15th February 1877. within two days after occurrence. The matter was separately reported* by me at the time.

4. The rains were deficient and far below the average in most of the districts, but excepting in Burwani, the yield of the grain crops was good being above the average in Malwa and not much below it in Nimar. This happy result ensued from timely winter showers, which however injured the poppy crops. The yield of opium was deficient all round averaging between eight and twelve annas in the rupee.

5. The health of the populations was good. No epidemics prevailed excepting in the Sunawad Pergunnah, where some cases of cholera happened in August.

6. Seven boundary disputes were settled and demarcated between the Dhar State and the Bhoomiahs. Seven more between Pergunnah Bagode and the Indore Durbar that had been amicably settled in 1873 were surveyed and are being demarcated.

7. The Burwani-Khandeish boundary, which was settled and demarcated in 1865, has engaged attention. In May last year the Collector of Khandeish communicated the result of his Assistant, Mr. Horseley's observations, which showed that some of the boundary pillars did not stand where they ought to, according to the settlement. Captain Barr, 1st Assistant at Indore, then in temporary charge of this office, concurring with Mr. Horseley, directed that the Minister of Burwani should meet Mr. Horseley on the ground and examine the boundary with a view to its rectification in conformity with the settlement of 1865. Some correspondence took place subsequently, and the Collector has now communicated the final result of this joint investigation which confirms the first report of Mr. Horseley. The matter is under reference

to the Burwani Durbar, and will, it is hoped, be soon settled without further correspondence.

8. The offence of cattle-lifting is still prevalent, and engages attention more or less according to the number of cases that are reported. One point connected with this offence deserves mention here. The custom of "mang" or tracing the stolen animals and the robbers by the marks of their footsteps on the ground, and the liabilities attendant thereon has been one of the recognized institutions of the country, and is one which, if observed systematically and in good faith, is by itself sufficient to lead to the detection of offenders and the recovery of the lost property in a great majority of cases. Salutory as the custom is, it is falling out of practice by the unwillingness of the Native States to pay compensation in cases in which their liability to do so may be established. Every obstacle is thrown in the way of successful tracing, and even when "mang" proves successful, payment is passively withheld if not directly denied. It will be a pity if this salutary custom is thus allowed to drop and the best check on the suppression of cattle-lifting removed.

9. Mention was made in the report of 1874-75 of a movement amongst the Bheels of certain parts of this Agency which aimed at stopping the custom of excessive drinking by them on occasions of wedding, and laying out the money so saved on other harmless articles of food. This movement seems to have fallen through, leaving the kullals as strong masters of the field as ever. It is some satisfaction however to notice that under orders issued by Colonel Keatinge as Political Agent of Nimar, the contractors of abkaree in Burwani are not allowed to open liquor shops in the hilly parts of the State, solely occupied by the Bheels, and thus the opportunities of these Bheels indulging in drink are limited to their visits to the plains and to limited quantities which they can carry home at the end of such visits. On occasions of weddings at home they are allowed to prepare their own liquor, and they pay a tax of one rupee a family per annum for this privilege.

10. The Railway bridge over the Nerbudda on the Khundwah and Indore line was opened by yourself and His Highness Maharaja Holkar on the 5th October 1876, and forms a lasting monument of skill and industry unequalled by any in this part of the country.

As a notable proof of the substantial nature of the work it may be mentioned that the flood of the 5th September last was the severest trial which the bridge had to undergo and which it had passed so well.

The water in the stream rose 66 feet above its ordinary level, a rise which the oldest inhabitant of Malwa does not recollect to have witnessed before.

I.—MAUNPOOR PERGUNNAH (BRITISH).
Receipts and Expenditure.

11. The receipts and expenditure of this Pergunnah were as follows as compared with those of the previous year :—

RECEIPTS.	1875-76.		1876-77.		EXPENDITURE.	•1875-76.		1876-77.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
LAND REVENUE—					LAND REVENUE—				
Settled villages, 7 in number ...	3,280	3,280			Establishments ...	.....	1,105	.....	1,112
Unsettled „ 22 in „ ...	1,133	1,214			Stamps ...	.....	3	.....	.....
SAYER AND MISCELLANEOUS—		4,413		4,494	PUBLIC WORKS—				
Forests ...	1,041		1,719		Repairs to Government buildings ...	.....	3,890	{ 400	
Mango ...	22		65		Ditto roads ...	.....		{ 600	
Rent of grass land...	210		240		Construction of wells ...	.....		{ 1,699	2,699
ARKAREE—		1,273		2,024	LAW AND JUSTICE—				
Liquor ...	1,053	1,375		1,519	Establishments ...	.....	1,105	.....	1,112
Opium ...	114	144		510	Rations of prisoners ...	.....	173	.....	247
STAMPS ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Education ...	.....	1,132	.....	1,146
LAW AND JUSTICE—		1,167	207		Miscellaneous ...	.....	133	.....	133
Fines ...	120		76		Dispensary ...	.....	986	.....	.....
Unclaimed property ...	53		84						
		173		160					
Total ...	.....	7,233	.....	8,707	Total ...	.....	8,527	.....	6,449
Balance at the beginning of the year ...	.....	2,691	.....	2,397	Cash remitted to the Indore Treasury ...	.....	2,000	.....	3,000
Received from the Indore Treasury ...	.....	3,000	.....	.....	Balance at the end of the year...	.....	2,397	.....	1,655
Grand Total ...	.....	12,924	.....	11,104	Grand Total ...	.....	12,924	.....	11,104

12. It will be seen that the total receipts were Rupees 8,707 against Rupees 7,233 in 1875-76, being an increase of Rupees 1,474 in the year under report. Land revenue increased by Rupees 81 in the unsettled villages. The income from the forest (sayer) was larger by Rupees 751, chiefly arising from the larger export of fire-wood. Rupees 352 advanced on the sale of abkaree, and more stamps were sold to the value of Rupees 303 in consequence of increase in civil suits adjudicated during the year.

13. The total expenditure, on the other hand, was Rupees 6,449 as compared with Rupees 8,527 in 1875-76, the difference in favor of the year under report being Rupees 2,078, but accountable in the first place by the cost of the Manpoor Dispensary at Rupees 986 being transferred to Political charges, and 2ndly by the grant for public works in 1876-77 being less by Rupees 1,191 than in the previous year, so that the expenditure of 1876-77 under the remaining heads actually exceeded that of the preceding year by Rupees 98.

14. The opening of the railway to Mhow has created a large demand for fire-wood, and the forest revenue of the pergunnah is susceptible of a much larger increase from this source, but as the preservation of wood in the forest is an object of importance in the interests of the Bheel population, the duty on the exportation of fuel has been raised from four to six annas per cart load to foreign exporters.

RAINFALL AND AGRICULTURE.

15. The total rainfall at 35 inches against 43 in 1875-76 was quite up to the average, but unequally distributed. The grain crops, particularly those of wheat, were plentiful, but opium suffered from the excess of rain.

16. Five thousand five hundred and eight beegahs were under crops as compared with 5,308 in 1875-76, while the yield was 17,636 maunds of 40 seers against 15,030 maunds in the past year. To the good fortune of the cultivators the prices of grain rising, their gains were yet higher, the total value of the produce in 1876-77 being estimated at Rupees 52,792 against Rupees 31,397 in 1875-76.

17. Of the total land under cultivation as above 308 beegahs were under poppy and only 20 under sugar-cane, while hardly any cotton was sown. Every attempt to introduce exotic seed has failed, and indigenous cotton does not pay.

18. The population of the pergunnah was 4,039 souls as compared with 3,938 in 1875-76, being an increase of 101 persons; 20 cultivators left and 33 joined during the year, while the number of cattle increased by 51 heads, bringing up the total in 1876-77 to 5,035.

19. The advent of some families of the Mahe tribe was an important event. These people numbering about 20 have settled in Mouza Kolanee, and give promise of effecting a marked change in the agriculturing results of that village. They broke thirteen beegahs of new ground, brought three beegahs more under irrigation, and have raised a potato crop the first time in Manpoor.

20. The condition of the cultivator in Manpoor is a matter of deep interest, and has elicited occasional remarks in past annual reports. That a large majority of the cultivators are heavily in debt and barely enjoy means of respectable living are facts. If there be any room for further search and enquiry, it is with regard to the causes that tend to produce such an unsatisfactory result. A large proportion of the cultivators are Bheels. It will be a long time yet before this class occupies a place amongst the respectable communities of the country. They have but few wants, and care little how they are supplied. Daily observation shows that a Bheel will live by cutting and selling wood and grass as long as he can get either within an easy distance from his abode. Tilling the soil is the last occupation which he will undertake. Yet we have notable exceptions in Manpoor, where several Bheel families have renounced their natural apathy to exertion and are running a race of equality with the best cultivators of the district. It is with regard to the other classes who are professionally agriculturists that any comparisons would correctly apply.

21. The subjoined statement will enable some idea being formed of the capabilities of this pergunnah, the extent of change that has taken place since the settlement of seven villages of this district was made in 1867-68, and of the prospects of improvement in future.

	AREA.										NUMBER OF CULTIVATORS.					NUMBER OF WELLS (MOSTLY KUTCHA).				CATTLE.			ESTIMATED PRESENT DEBTS OF CULTIVATORS.												
	Under cultivation at the time of settlement.			Culturable waste.				Total land now under cultivation.			At the time of settlement.					Present number.		At the time of settlement.		Present number.		Value (estimated).		As stated by the cultivators.		As stated by the creditors.									
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	At the time of settlement.	Brought under cultivation since.	Balance of waste.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.											
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.											
Settled villages 7	B. B.	B. B.	B. B.	B. B.	B. B.	B. B.	B. B.	B. B.	B. B.	167	43	105	43	191	5	40	10	57	76	935	1,370	14,027	27,195	13	0	37,351	14	3							
Unsettled vil- lages 22	...	900	8	900	8	9,009	61,253	1	7,756	5	83	7	2,070	2	2,153	9	150	218	12	31	261	4	4	7	48	55	1,270	1,530	21,317	10,095	1	0	11,811	1	9
Total	...	4,270	711,408	8,2914	0	8,594	8351	4	6,742	3	7,093	7	307	261	117	74	452	9	44	26	105	131	2,205	3,200	35,014	37,200	14	0	40,163	0	0				

TOTAL CULTURABLE ATTA.

	TOILE CULTIVATED AREA.	B. B.
Settled villages, sum of columns 7 and 10	...	5,778 1
Unsettled villages	...	9,900 14
		<hr/>
Already cultivated	...	15,687 15
		<hr/>
		7,093 7
		<hr/>
		8,504 8

22. Referring first to the cultivators, it is found that their number has increased from 307 to 452, being an increase of 34 in the settled and of 111 in the unsettled villages, but the increase in the settled villages is only nominal, as 41 cultivators who at the time of settlement had been in occupation for less than a year seem to have been excluded from the return, so that actually the number of cultivators at present in these seven villages is reduced by seven men.

23. Of the present 452 cultivators in all, 261 or more than one-half are Bheels. The proportion of these to the whole numbers is larger in the unsettled villages, being 218 in a total of 261 cultivators in those villages against 43 in a total of 191 in the settled villages.

24. Looking next to the area we find that the total culturable land in the pergunnah stands at 15,687-15 beegahs, of which 5,778-1 beegahs are situated in the settled, and 9,909-14 (by estimate only) in the unsettled villages. Of the total culturable land as above 7,093-7 beegahs are already under cultivation, leaving 8,594-8 to be brought under the plough. Of the present total of waste land that in the settled villages amounts to 838-3 beegahs against 2,399-2 at the time of settlement, showing that 1,560-19 beegahs have been reclaimed in these villages since the settlement was made. The amount of land reclaimed in the unsettled villages during the same time being 1,253-1 beegahs. The increase of cultivation during the last ten years from 4,279-7 beegahs to 7,093 in the whole pergunnah is not wholly discouraging, and it would not be unsafe to assume that the small quantity of waste land remaining in the settled villages, beegahs 838-3, will be brought under cultivation during the remaining ten years the settlement has yet to run. That the cultivators of the settled villages, with no increase to their numbers, have reclaimed as many as 1,560-19 beegahs during the last ten years is a proof of their superior skill and interest as compared with the operations of the cultivators in the unsettled villages, who with an increase of more than 60 per cent. to their number were able to reclaim a lesser area, and the fact is explained by the circumstance that the population of the unsettled villages is almost wholly made up of Bheels.

25. Comparing the figures in the statement in regard to irrigation, it will be seen that while there are 76 wells in the settled villages, the number of those in the unsettled is 55, and that the former are irrigating 267-17 beegahs, and the latter only 83-7; so that while in the settled villages each well is made to irrigate on an average $3\frac{1}{2}$ beegahs, the average quantity of land irrigated by each well in the unsettled villages is only a little more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ beegah. This again is a proof of comparative better results in the settled villages, and attributable to greater exertion of the people there.

36. In last year's report allusion was made to the indebtedness of the cultivators in this district, and their liabilities were put down at Rupees 30,872. This estimate was made in 1873. Present enquiries on this point have shown that these debts amount to Rupees 37,290-14 as stated by the cultivators, and Rupees 49,163 as shown by their creditors.

27. Taking their respective numbers, the ratio of the indebtedness of the cultivators of the settled villages to that of their compeers in the unsettled is exactly as two to one, and may be accounted for by the more expensive way in which the other classes of the people live as compared with the Bheel population. Making allowance for the misstatements of both, the debtors and creditors, the actual debts may be assumed to stand at Rupees forty thousand. It is believed that some of

the cultivators are in the habit of making a mere show of embarrassment, and keep running accounts with money-dealers with unfavorable balances against themselves, although they have the means, if they were better advised, of paying up their pretended liabilities at once. Nearly one-fourth of the above debts are reducible in this way. That will leave thirty thousand as the real liabilities of the people. It will be seen that the number of private wells in the pergunnah at present amounts to 105 against 44 at the time of settlement, giving 61 wells as built by the cultivators at their own cost during the past ten years. Putting this cost at Rupees 200 each well, the total cost would come up to about twelve thousand, and may form another item of the above indebtedness.

28. As calculated to afford some data for comparison, it may be mentioned here that there are altogether 534 cultivators in the Indore Durbar Pergunnah of Hassilpoor, of whom only a few are Bheels; that these cultivators have during ten years, 1866 to 1876, reclaimed 2,400 beegahs of waste land, and that they are indebted to the farmers of revenue to the amount of rupees twelve thousand, besides owing debts to money-lenders of which no statistics exist.

29. It has been shown above that little waste land remains in the settled villages of Manpoor to extend the area of cultivation on dry crops, also that of the wells now existing (mostly kutchah and temporary), each irrigates $3\frac{1}{2}$ beegahs, which is nearly the limit of the capacity of these means of irrigation. That the future prospects of these villages mostly depend on the extension of irrigation works may be assumed from the fact that the total area of land under water in them amounts only to 267-17 beegahs. There is yet much room for the extension of dry crop cultivation in the unsettled villages, and such extension will take place as the number of cultivators increases, but the real prospect of improvement and of a larger profits to the ryot and the government in the whole district must depend on the extension of irrigation works. It may be remarked here that in Hassilpoor, which is nearly as large as Manpoor, more than 1,700 beegahs of land is already under irrigation, and it is impossible that with total irrigated land in Manpoor standing at 351-4 beegahs, the comparative condition of the cultivator in the latter can be better. With more thrift and stronger exertion, the cultivator might be enabled first to clear himself from embarrassment, and then to lay out his savings on providing extensive means of irrigation, but this is an ideal which under existing circumstances he will be long in realizing.

EDUCATION.

30. The marginal table shows the state of educational establishments in the pergunnah. The actual number of students in the Manpoor School was 80, divided into English, Urdu, and Hindee

SCHOOL.	NUMBER OF STUDENTS.		Daily average attendance.	Costs.
	Actual.	Calculated in respect of languages read.		
Manpoor ...	80	136	95.5	} 1,092-5-3
Seerpoor ...	12	12	13.	
Khurdee ...	15	15	6.	
Total ...	107	163	114.5	1,092-5-3

classes. Some of the students of the Hindee classes read also English and Urdu. There was, besides, a night

school for the benefit of the agricultural population. The Seerpoor and Khurdee Schools teach Hindec exclusively. The total number of students, 107, gives a ratio of nearly 1 to 37 of the whole population. The population of the Manpoor town is fairly represented in its school. The only other big place in the pergunnah is Seerpoor, and the Khurdee School is for the Bheel population. One Hindec teacher in the Manpoor School to teach 67 students not being an efficient arrangement, opportunity has been taken of the death of the Hindec teacher to employ his successor on Rupees 15 only, giving the balance Rupees 5 of the pay of the post to an assistant. The building occupied by the school requires alterations, and the matter is under consideration.

PUBLIC WORKS.

31. The total grant for public works in the year was Rupees 2,700 against 3,890 in 1875-76. Of the grant, Rupees 399-14 were laid out on the repairs of public buildings; Rupees 599-12-9 on roads; and Rupees 1,699-8 on the construction and deepening of wells for drinking and irrigation purposes.

32. Of the amount spent on roads Rupees 355-0-6 were laid out on ordinary repairs and putting morum on part of the new Kolance and Seerpoor road mentioned last year and metalling part of the Manpoor and Oondwah road, while the balance Rupees 244-12-3 was spent in building three culverts—one on the Maunpoor and Seerpoor, and two on the Kankeria and Oondwah Roads. It is my intention to spend part of the annual grants for roads in building permanent masonry culverts over the nullahs to avoid the recurring cost of making temporary passages every year. The grant on this head, it will be seen, is too small, considering the uses to which it has to be applied, and the length of the existing roads in the pergunnah, 29 miles.

33. The grant for wells was laid out as follows:—

1.—MAKING NEW WELLS.

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
On in Mowza Kankeria ...	247	8	0			
Two do. Kolanee ...	630	5	3			
One do. Oondwah ...	300	11	0			
One completing a new well in Seerpoor ...	84	0	0			
				1,262	8	3

2.—DEEPENING OLD WELLS.

One well at Foot Talao ...	84	1	3			
One do. Joolwania ...	84	8	3			
One do. Oolanee ...	87	0	3			
One do. Kolanee ...	81	10	0			
One do. Sejgurh ...	99	12	0			
				436	15	9
Grand total ...	1,699	8	0			

34. These ten wells are capable of irrigating at least 70 beegahs of land, besides supplying water for drinking purposes. Care will be taken to see that the cultivators of the villages named are not neglectful of the means thus offered them of bringing dry lands under

water. The only question was whether any return could be obtained on the money laid out in those of the villages in which increase of rent was debarred by the terms of the settlement, and it has been decided that a water rate will be levied on the fields which are irrigated by these wells. The cultivators, to whom these wells have been assigned, have willingly agreed to pay such rates. There is no reason why a judicious appropriation of the annual grant under this head will not be attended with the best results in the way of enabling the cultivators to improve their gains by raising richer crops, and of enhancing the income to Government without disturbing existing arrangements. Seven more new wells were made in the pergunnah by the cultivators at their own cost within the year under report.

JUDICIAL.

35. *Civil Justice*.—122 civil suits were disposed of during the year, involving claims of Rupees 3,772 against 30 suits last year valued at Rupees 734. The heavy disproportion is accountable partly by the absence of the Deputy Bheel Agent from Manpoor for six months in 1875-76, and partly by more attention being paid in 1876-77 to the execution of decrees which naturally stimulated litigation. The amount recovered and paid to judgment creditors in the latter year was Rupees 1,494-7-4, as compared with that in the former, Rupees 270-14-3. It should not be supposed from the above that a heavier pressure was put upon the debtors in 1876-77, or that any extraordinary modes of procedure were resorted to in favor of the creditors. The debtor in Manpoor, generally the cultivator, on the contrary, enjoys many advantages. To allow him longer time to pay his creditor the law of limitation is relaxed both in respect of the institution of suits and the execution of decrees. The sale of property is never resorted to, and the judgment creditors are made to receive payment in kind (grain, cattle, &c.), the value of which is fixed by arbitration. Imprisonment for debt is unknown. But it is a question whether these advantages do not in the long run operate unfavorably against the debtor. The bunnia only cares for interest, and as long as he has the prospect of getting that, he does not care when he is paid. The real relief, in my opinion, to the debtor is the curtailment of the item of interest, and while I insisted on the bunnia not getting any interest but on hard cash supplied, I saw also that the debt so reduced, was paid so soon after the date of the decree as the means of the debtor admitted of doing. The arrangement seems to have worked well, and has elicited no complaint from either party. To check indebtedness, I think, it is very desirable that the intending debtors should know that they will have to repay. The cases are made very simple, and generally disposed of in one sitting without involving the processes of law and attendant cost.

36. *Criminal Justice*.—Sixty-two persons in 40 cases were tried against 89 persons in 59 cases in 1875-76. Of those tried, 51 were convicted, and the rest discharged or otherwise disposed of. Cases of theft numbered eleven including four of cattle-lifting. The value of property involved was at Rupees 511-1. None was recovered excepting the cattle in two cases, which was traced to and recovered from the Dhar District of Nimunpoor Mukrar.

37. *Forests*.—8,109 new teak trees were numbered during the year, raising the number of those reserved to 54,063. In consequence of increasing demand for fire-wood and the prospect of a speedy clearance of the forests, the duty on fire-wood, as already stated, was raised from four to six annas per cart-load exported from the pergunnah. The people of the district using fire-wood are entirely exempt from this duty. There is no restriction on the cutting and exportation of building timber excepting teak, and the consequence is that very little of such timber is left. The duty on such exportations will have to be raised to provide a salutary check in that respect. Some years ago timbers of certain kinds, unjan, mahowa, sadar, &c., were ordered to be reserved, but the restriction was removed in the interest of the Bheel population. As these interests are limited to the wages which the Bheel get for cutting the trees, forming but a small proportion of the profits made by the exporter, it is only reasonable that such exportations should be checked by an increase of duty.

38. *Dispensary*.—2,461 cases were treated at the Manpoor Dispensary against 1,973 in 1875-76, and 66 children vaccinated as compared with 72 in the previous year. Of those vaccinated in 1876-77, 50 proved successful cases. The Hospital Assistant, Mr. Faiz Mahomed, has been mentioned favorably by my predecessors, and I feel pleasure to endorse their opinion. He is attentive to his duties and obliging.

39. The dispensary building is not in proper repairs and will be attended to. Opportunity will be taken to make some alterations, so as to render the building more comfortable. The health at Manpoor and in the pergunnah generally was good, and no epidemics prevailed.

40. *Local Funds*.—The following table shows the state of the local funds for the year under report:—

NAME OF FUND.			Balance at end of 1875-76.	Receipts for 1876-77.	Total.	Expenditure for 1876-77.	Balance at end of 1876-77.
			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Municipal Fund	...	...	209	161	370	136	234
School Fund	...	...	133	79	212	36	176
Road Fund	...	...	247	152	399	108	291
Total	...	...	589	392	981	280	701

Part of the balance of the road fund will be applied to supplement the Imperial grant on this heading (Rupees 600), to enable some of the pergunnah roads being repaired more substantially than is possible without such aid.

41. *Sanitary*.—The town of Manpoor is in great need of sanitary measures. The cultivators live side by side of the other classes of inhabitants. The cattle are kept within the limit of their huts and all excrementous matter produced is collected there all through the rainy season to be

removed as manure to the fields in winter. The preservation of health in the town is thus a mere matter of chance. Only three sweepers have been employed, and they only keep the bazar clean. Since my arrival I have insisted that former orders directing the removal of all excrementous matter as it forms shall be strictly obeyed, and though the heaps of dung which attracted attention have been removed, the town is still far from being quite clean. Arrangements are in progress for the raising of a small municipal income from which the cost of a permanent sanatory establishment can be paid. Great caution is observed in the introduction of this measure, and it is hoped no general dissatisfaction will be caused.

II.—BURWANI STATE.

42. *General condition and rainfall.*—The strain of a deficient rainfall was the strongest in Burwani. Of natural gift this State enjoys but a small proportion of good culturable soil. The population, mostly Bheels, depend almost entirely on their grain crops which are sown in June. The rains were not only deficient but also late, and all

DISTRICTS.	UP TO JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SUBSEQUENTLY.		TOTAL.	
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Burwani ...	1'50	'80	6'10	2'40	12'80	12'90	8'50	3'30	23'90	19'40
Rajpoor ...	5'40	1'40	6'50	2'60	4'40	11'30	18'10	3'40	34'40	18'70
Unjar ...	3'80	1'40	5'10	3'	6'20	10'	13'10	4'80	28'20	19'20
Pattee ...	5'90	1'60	8'50	2'20	12'90	12'70	12'90	1'70	40'20	18'20
Pansamal...	6'60	2'60	13'10	12'10	14'70	5'40	7'30	12'10	41'70	32'20
Total ...	23'20	7'80	39'30	22'30	51'00	52'30	54'90	25'30	163'40	107'70
Average...	4'64	1'56	7'86	4'46	10'2	10'46	10'98	5'06	33'68	21'54

was fear and anxiety about the close of July by which time as shown in the margin only 6·22 inches of rain had fallen against 12·50 in 1875-76. As impatient of anticipated scarcity as they are careless of actual plenty, the Bheels were

now restless and many drove their cattle to the mountains and prepared to desert their homes.

43. Remedial measures were at once undertaken. For those living in the plains, labor was provided on ordinary and extraordinary public works, while necessary quantities of food were despatched to and stored in the hilly parts to assure the despairing Bheels that they would not be allowed to starve for their own fields remaining unproductive.

44. As additional measures of relief, exportation of grain from Burwani was suspended, and the Forest Rules were relaxed in favor of the Bheels to enable them to cut and sell timber with greater freedom. These measures had their effect. The Bheels were reassured and remained quiet until fortunately more rain falling about the end of August, the greater portion of the crops were saved and life resumed its usual course.

45. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—As a natural result of matters above described the state failed to preserve financial equilibrium.

	Actuals of 1875-76.	Estimate of 1876-77.	Actuals of 1876-77.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Income ...	93,944	95,184	86,378
Expenditure ...	85,286	89,231	91,601
Difference ...	.....	.....	5,223

The income and expenditure for the year being both worse than the estimate as shown in the margin. A deficit of Rupees 5,223 was the consequence.

46. The deficiency in income arose partly from suspended land revenue and partly from customs duties lost on grain not allowed to be exported, while the excess in expenditure equal to the difference between the estimate and actuals was the natural result of the altered state of the administration wherein the Chief could not be bound very strictly to budgetted expenditure. I have drawn the Dewan's attention to this unfavorable state of the finances during the year, and better results in future are hoped for. The restriction on the export of grain was rendered necessary from the circumstance of other States having resorted to the same measure, and but for that restriction prices would have risen in Burwani in a much greater proportion compared to last year than they did, as shown in the following table :—

Prices current in Burwani in April 1877 compared with April 1876.

YEAR.	Wheat per rupee.	Jowar per rupee.	Bajra per rupee.	Mukka per rupee.	Gram per rupee.	Rice per rupee.	Dal per rupee.
	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.
1877 ...	16½	24	24	24	28	9½	11
1876 ...	19	32	32	40	29	12	20

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

47. Three hundred and twenty-one civil suits involving claims for Rupees 16,864 were disposed of during the year against 232 cases valued at Rupees 23,373 in 1875-76.

48. One hundred and seventy-three criminal cases, 278 men, were brought before the Courts; of the accused 249 were convicted and the rest discharged. The highest offence in one case only being an attempt at murder. The cases of theft, including cattle-lifting, were eighteen. None of highway robbery and dacoity. The total property stolen valued at Rupees 8,295; of this Rupees 164 worth only was recovered. In 1875-76 the total number of criminal cases was 93; of which 54 were of theft involving loss of property valued at Rupees 4,253. The larger value of property stolen in the year under report is explained by some cases of burglary at Burwani and Rajpore in which valuable property was lost. On the whole, the results of the year were not creditable to the police, and the attention of the Minister has been directed to them.

49. *Crops*.—The outturn of the grain crops (under 64,518 beegahs against 80,786 beegahs in 1875-76) was below the average, and ranged in different parts from six to fourteen annas in the rupee. The total yield for the whole State being 133,188 maunds against 190,677 maunds in 1875-76.

50. The opium crops, which are very limited in Burwani, were also deficient, and the collection of revenue was in consequence a work of some difficulty. Part of the land revenue for the year, as already mentioned, had to be suspended, and the Minister is of opinion that the poorer Bheels will have a hard time to live on until the next rain crops are gathered.

51. *Health*.—The health throughout the year was good. No epidemics prevailed. Unusual mortality was however caused in cattle from the scarcity of fodder.

52. *Communications*.—The two trestle bridges over the Nerbudda at Bheel Khera and Moheepoora were in full working order during the year under report. The following traffic passed over these bridges:—

Foot passengers	...	...	...	37,413
Carts	...	...	...	3,559
Cattle	...	...	...	14,267

paying in tolls Rupees 2,646; deducting from this Rupees 1,452 as cost of construction and establishments leaves a direct profit to the State of Rupees 1,194. The indirect good of these works is yet much greater. They bring larger customs duties to the State, and afford great relief to traffic from Bombay intended for districts north and west of Burwani, which now leaves the Imperial road at Joolwania, and has not to make an additional trip of 27 miles to Khull to gain an equally ready passage across the river.

53. The difficulty of reaching the hilly parts of the State from Burwani has long been felt. Of the five districts into which the State is divided, those of Burwani, Rajpoor, and Unjar are situated mostly in the open plain and are connected together by good roads. The Pergunnah of Pattee is entirely enclosed within the ranges of the Sappoorahs, while the remaining district of Pansemal lies on the southern slopes of that mountain: both border on Khandeish. There is a cart road from Burwani to Pansemal *viâ* Rajpoor and another to Pattee through Bhowtee, but both are very circuitous and far from being easily practicable. It is of importance that the communication from the capital to these two districts, entirely inhabited as they are by Bheels, should be more direct and easy. The construction of a cart road from Burwani to Pattee *viâ* Hindolbora and Rakhi and on to the Khandeish frontier was suggested by the tour which the Rana made into the hills along with the late Captain Blowers in 1874-75. The line has been partially surveyed. The matter was discussed during my visit to Burwani in February last, and the Minister has since assured me that it is engaging his attention. This road, when made, will not only open a direct communication between Burwani and its hilly tracts, but also form the shortest route between Khandeish and the territories to the north and north-west of this State.

54. The metalled road from Joolwania to Burwani *via* Rajpoor was found in fair condition when I passed over it in February last. Other roads had also received attention and were kept in proper condition, the total cost on this head for the year being Rupees 1,628-8-3.

55. *Education.*—The table in the margin will show the state of

	No. of schools.		Average No. of students on rolls.		Daily average of attendance.		Cost.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Burwani school ...	1	1	235.41	224.33	187.41	178.09	Rs. 2,131	Rs. 2,315
Do. girls' school...	1	1	10.75	9.60	8.50	8.09	120	126
Total ...	2	2	246.16	233.93	195.91	187.07	2,257	2,441
Rajpoor boys' school ...	1	1	104.75	88.16	77	70.83	565	418
Do. girls' do. ...	1	1	10.91	10.41	0.50	8.8	102	102
Total ...	2	2	115.66	98.57	83.50	78.91	667	520
Other schools ...	6	5	185.47	100.41	69.31	74.99	807	813
Grand total ...	10	9	467.29	430.97	347.88	340.97	3,731	3,774

educational establishments in this Chiefship as compared with their condition during the past year. One of the mofussil schools was closed for want of attendances. I visited the schools at Burwani and

Rajpoor during the course of my tour, and held long examinations of the students at both places.

These institutions will compare favourably with those of any other Native State, and I hope that they will not be allowed to deteriorate.

Some of the students in the girls' schools were found to be making real progress. More than one in each place could read fluently, write correctly from dictation, and do easy sums in arithmetic. It was apparent that the fair students had not been collected there merely for the occasion and for the sake of show only.

56. *Dispensaries.*—In the Rajpoor and Burwani Dispensaries 4,409 patients were treated during the year (with 59 deaths) against 3,800 treated in 1875-76. The number of children vaccinated within the State numbered 544 against 345 last year. Of those vaccinated in the year under report 412 proved successful cases.

57. Besides the two dispensaries above noted a Native Doctor is stationed at Pansimal, the most unhealthy district of Burwani, and every facility is given to the Bheels in the mountains to receive medical aid, but they fail as yet to appreciate the boon and trust to their own rude modes of curing maladies.

58. The Dewan has well sustained his reputation for zeal and energy, but his relations with the Chief continue to be unsatisfactory. I have taken every opportunity of insisting that free scope will be given to the Minister and the greatest freedom of action left to him, but under the existing relations of authority between him and the Rana, their views unfrequently conflict and obstruction to business is the consequence.

59. Though possessed of intelligence the Chief is indolent and unsteady, and therefore unequal to the task of conducting the administration unaided.

The existing arrangement is the best under the circumstances, but evil-advisers about the Rana make him believe that a Minister of his own selection would be more pliant and hence his efforts to rid himself of his present able and resolute Dewan, Khan Bahadoor Nujjuf Khan.

60. I need only add my hope that the Rana will soon come to see his mistake, and discard the evil-advisers who have so long influenced him. But should he fail to be so sensible and continue unyielding to mild persuasion, it will be necessary to take stronger and more effectual measures to place him beyond evil counsels.

61. The Rana was present at the Durbar held at Dhar to celebrate the assumption of the Imperial titles on 1st January last.

III.—JAMNIA BHOOMIAT (UNDER MANAGEMENT).

62. This little estate has been doing well. The young Bhoomia is still reading at the Residency College at Indore. He has acquired a fair knowledge of Hindee, which he can read and write with ease. The same cannot be said of his progress in English. Industrious and steady, he has been rather slow in mastering the difficulties of a foreign tongue. Being fully grown up, arrangements are about to be made for his living on the estate, so that he may be enabled to learn the business of administration, at the same time that he continues his progress in book learning.

63. The following table will show the receipts and expenditure of this estate during the past year :—

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
ORDINARY.	Rs.	ORDINARY.	Rs.
Land revenue	7,194	Land revenue	1,178
Sayer	436	Public Works	1,232
Abkarce	105	Law and Justice	1,183
Customs	408	Political charges (tankas)	1,969
Law and Justice	143	State charges (allowance to the Bhoomia)	2,450
Miscellaneous, including tankas	4,952	Miscellaneous	1,448
	13,238		9,510
EXTRAORDINARY.		EXTRAORDINARY.	
Tuccavee advances recovered	505	Tuccavee advances	1,800
Total	13,743	Total	11,310
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,346	Balance at the end of the year	4,779
Grand total	16,089	Grand total	16,089

64. The ordinary receipts were Rupees 252 more, and the ordinary expenditure Rupees 442 less than those of 1875-76 respectively. The surplus for the year excluding extraordinary items on either side being Rupees 3,728.

The heavy tuccavee advances were rendered necessary in consequence of a conflagration which destroyed nearly the whole village of Kheree. These advances are recoverable in three years.

65. Eighteen civil suits and twenty-one criminal cases were decided against eleven and twenty-one respectively in the previous year.

66. The total population of the estate was 2,496 souls, including 47 new settlers that had joined during the year under notice.

67. The rainfall was 21 inches against 30 in 1875-76, and the out-turn of the crops below the average. The total amount of land under cultivation being 7,582 beegahs, and the yield 32,250 maunds of grain, giving an average of a little more than four maunds of 20 seers per beegah.

68. The health of the people was not good, fever being prevalent.

69. The expenditure on public works Rupees 1,282 was laid out partly on public buildings repaired and newly-constructed, and partly on irrigation works. These are a real want in the estate, but the difficulty of getting at water is great owing to hard stone being met at the very outset in digging wells. The operations of the year were mostly confined to deepening the wells formerly constructed, which from insufficiency of their water supply were hardly useful for irrigation. The tank at Seelotia mentioned last year was also deepened, and its dam strengthened by fresh earth-work. Twenty beegahs of dry land were brought under irrigation during the year under report from this tank, which when finished is expected to irrigate nearly 200 beegahs.

70. The young Bhoomia was present at the Durbar held at Dhar on 1st January last.

IV.—BHOOMIAS.

Bhoomias of Bharoorpora, Koteeday, and Chiktiabur (under management).

71. These petty estates were taken under our administration in 1875 at the earnest request of the Bhoomias in consequence of their indebtedness. Forty per cent. of the liabilities of Bharoorpora and Koteeday have been already liquidated, and the estates will soon be free from debt. The income of Chiktiabur is very small, and the family of the Bhoomia requiring subsistence proportionally large. Very little saving can therefore be effected, and there will be some time before this estate can be freed from embarrassment.

72. The total receipts and expenditure of the Bhoomias during the year under report were—

BHAROORPOORA.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	CHARGES.	Amount.
ORDINARY.	Rs.	ORDINARY.	Rs.
Land revenue	946	Bhoomin's allowance	550
Grass land	460	Karkoon and sepoys	439
Tanka from Dhar	501	Tanka to Dhar Darbar	425
Customs	729	Miscellaneous	169
Miscellaneous	318		1,593
	2,954		
EXTRAORDINARY.		EXTRAORDINARY.	
Old debts recovered... ..	450	Old debts paid	1,680
Total	3,404	Total	3,273
Balance at the beginning of the year	3	Balance at end of the year	135
Grand total	3,407	Grand total	3,407

KOTEEDAY.

RECEIPTS.				Amount.	CHARGES.				Amount.
ORDINARY.				Rs.	ORDINARY.				Rs.
Land revenue	...	...	...	178	Bhoomia's allowance	...	...	...	275
Customs	...	...	...	612	Karkoon and sepoys	...	...	...	115
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	306	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	97
EXTRAORDINARY.				1,086	EXTRAORDINARY.				487
Old debts recovered	...	...	...	35	Old debts paid	...	...	...	656
Total				1,131	Total				1,143
Balance at the beginning of the year	...	...	...	12	Balance at the end of the year	...	...	...	...
Grand total				1,143	Grand total				1,143

CHIKTIABUR.

RECEIPTS.				Amount.	CHARGES.				Amount.
ORDINARY.				Rs.	ORDINARY.				Rs.
Land revenue	...	...	...	323	Allowance to Bhoomia	...	...	...	275
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	212	Karkoon and sepoys	...	...	...	107
EXTRAORDINARY.				535	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	101
Old debts recovered...	...	...	...	72	EXTRAORDINARY.				843
Total				607	Old debts paid	...	...	...	83
Balance at the beginning of the year	...	...	...	12	Total				568
Grand total				619	Balance at the end of the year	...	...	...	53
					Grand total				619

73. The following statement shows the ascertained debts of the three Bhoomias:—

NAMES OF ESTATE.			Total ascertained debts.	Amount paid during 1876-77.	Balance.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bharoorpoorah	...	...	4,297	1,764*	2,533	* Includes Rupees 83 paid in 1875-76.
Koteday	...	...	1,094	656	1,038	
Chiktiabur	...	...	1,445	84	1,361	
Total	...	...	7,436	2,504	4,932	

74. Population, &c.

	POPULATION.					HOUSES.				WELLS.			REMARKS.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Tiled.	Thatched.	Total.		Pucca.	Kutcha.	Total.	
Bharoorpoora ...	311	276	222	238	1,047	18	200	218	1,127	12	15	27	
Koteeday ...	87	76	62	41	266	4	44	48	353	1	4	5	
Chiktiabur ...	82	72	65	48	267	7	50	57	457	...	16	16	
Total ...	480	424	349	327	1,580	29	300	329	1,937	13	35	48	

75. Seven boundary disputes were settled between the Bhoomias and the Dhar Durbar, *viz.*, two between the Bhoomias of Gurhee, Koteeday, and Bharoorpoora; four between Chiktiabur, Bharoorpoora, and the Dhar Durbar, and one between Dhar and the Bhoomia of Bura Burkhiera under the Bheel Agency.

OTHER GUARANTEED BHOOMIAS.

76. The Bhoomias of Bharoorpoora, Chiktiabur, and Koteeday have been already noticed. Those of Gurhee and Rajgurh are also under the charge of this Agency. The conduct of all these petty Chiefs was good during the year, and they attended the Durbar which was held at Dhar on the 1st January last in honor of the assumption of the Imperial titles by Her Majesty the Queen.

V.—BAGODE PERGUNNAH (DEWAS) (under management).

77. *General facts.*—The pergunnah of Bagode contains altogether 44 villages, of which 32 only are under cultivation; 27 by resident population, and five by Paikast holders from the neighbouring Indore villages, &c. The remaining twelve villages are yet wholly without cultivation, and yield no revenue, but that derived from forest.

78. Of the total 44 villages, five are alienated in jaghires and eight belong to the khasgee department of the State which collects their revenue direct. The remaining 31 villages are managed by this office, which has to control as well the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the whole pergunnah, having under its order a Tehsildar called a Mahalkuree, with suitable establishment to manage the charge.

79. When the pergunnah was taken under British management in 1828, it yielded in revenue to the Dewas Chiefs only Rupees 165 per annum. Its present worth is—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Revenue collected for the State ...	4,023	3	1			
Hucks paid to the zemindar ...	706	8	4			
				4,729	11	5
Revenue of jaghire and khasgee villages ...				1,809	12	0
Miscellaneous ...				790	4	9
Making a total of ...				7,329	12	2
To which adding the profits of the ijardars amounting to ...				1,243	6	3
Gives a grand total ...				8,573	2	5

At which gross annual collections from the pergunnah stand at present.

80. It will be seen that of the total annual gross collections as above nearly $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. goes to the farmers of revenue in the pergunnah, all of whom are residents of foreign territory.

81. *Revenue and expenditure.*—The financial result of the year under report stand as follow as compared with those of 1875-76 :—

RECEIPTS.	1875-76.	1876-77.	EXPENDITURE.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Land revenue ...	1,525	2,200	Refunds ...	2	1
Abkaree ...	332	496	Land revenue ...	546	573
Forest collections ...	920	967	Public works ...	18	149
Law and Justice ...	363	359	Law and Justice ...	587	655
Miscellaneous ...	1	1	Education ...	96	96
			Miscellaneous ...	53	119
Total ...	3,141	4,023	Total ...	1,302	1,593

82. The above shows that while the receipts advanced in 1876-77 by Rupees 882, the expenditure also increased by Rupees 291, and that the surplus payable to the Dewas Chiefs was Rupees 2,430. Of this Rupees 430 were retained for tuccavee advances and the cost of constructing wells, and the balance Rupees 2,000 was paid to the Chiefs against Rupees 1,839 in 1875-76.

83. The increase in expenditure was rendered necessary in consequence of a decision that some villages which had hitherto been farmed, and of which the leases had fallen in, were to be managed khalsa in future—a measure which required the strengthening of the existing establishments.

84. The farming system has been tried in Bagode, and generally not without success. Where a district is deficient in cultivation, and has a scanty population to extend it, the intervention of a third party between the State and the people is not wholly undesirable. The farmer will lay out in money what the State may either be unable or unwilling to spend, and he will make that interest with new settlers which no official or authority can make. But after all the farmer is not an unmixed good. He has no abiding interest in the soil, and must only look to his present gains. It is a question therefore whether the farming system having been tried in this pergunnah for a full half century may not in the interests of the people be dispensed with by degrees, so that while the just rights and privileges of a class who have assisted in raising the gross revenues of the pergunnah to the respectable sum above shown are fully respected, the large percentage of that sum which they appropriate to themselves be arrested from such use and becoming part of the State dues be laid out for the permanent good of the people.

85. It was on this consideration that the system of khalsa management was introduced in one of the villages of this pergunnah in 1875-76. Two more villages were brought under the same system during the year under report before I took charge of this Agency, and the lease of Mouza Bagode having fallen in since, I extended that system in respect of that village also. All that need be added in connection with this point is that the rates levied under the khalsa system are Rupees 2-8 on irrigated land under opium and annas eight on dry corn land and

contrast favorably with Rupees 6 and Rupees 2, the maximum rates levied in border pergunnahs on the two kinds of soil noted respectively.

86. *Population*.—The population of the pergunnah increased during the year by 427 souls, making a total in 1876-77 of 3,223 persons against 2,796 in the previous year, and 1,323 in 1866-67, ten years ago. The reported births during the year amounted to 125 and the deaths to 72, while 34 girls had left the pergunnah and 48 joined it by marriage, so that accounting for increase by these two causes, the excess of immigration into the district over that from it amounted to 360, a hopeful sign for the extension of cultivation in future.

87. The Bunjara caste musters strong in the above population; there being as many as 125 families, numbering about 500 persons, or nearly one-sixth of the whole population. Being professional thieves, these people have been a source of anxiety. Several cases of cattle-lifting had occurred in which they were suspected of being concerned. These suspicions were confirmed during my visit to the pergunnah last cold season. Population being one of the greatest wants of Bagode, and it being doubtful policy to expel offending classes from one part of a district only to settle in another, a system of roll call was introduced amongst this class. The headman in each village was made responsible for his fellow castemen, and it was arranged further that these people should not leave their villages without a pass.

88. *Health*.—The health of the population was good. No epidemics prevailed. There were altogether 71 deaths during the year, being nearly 2.25 per cent. on the whole population.

89. *Civil and Criminal Justice*.—Forty-five civil suits were decided during the year as compared with 39 in 1875-76; 41 criminal cases were adjudicated involving Rupees 258-3 worth of stolen property. Of 43 persons accused, 21 were convicted and the remainder discharged.

90. *Education*.—There is only one school at Padlia, the headquarters of the Mahalkuree. The number of boys on the roll was twelve, and their daily average attendance 10.75. This is poor result indeed; improvement in this respect will take place in time, and only when the population settles more permanently than at present.

91. *Agriculture and rainfall*.—The rainfall was 19 inches compared with 33 in 1875-76. Though deficient, the rain had been seasonable, and the result was that the yield of crops was comparatively greater than last year, excepting that of fields under opium which had suffered from heavy winter showers. The following table shows the land under cultivation and its outturn:—

CEREALS.

	Khureef.		Rubbee.		Total.	Outturn in maunds.
	B.	B.	B.	B.	B.	
1875-76	5,651	5	655	17	6,307 2	10,713
1876-77	6,042	6	1,064	9	7,106 15	14,776
Increase	391	1	408	12	799 13	4,063

OPIMUM.

	Amount.		Outturn in maunds.
	B.	B.	
1875-76	385	16	63.17
1876-77	444	8	55.11
Increase	58	12	8.6 decrease.

Forty-four new wells were dug raising the number to 209 against 165 in 1875-76.

The total number of cattle had increased from 5,896 to 6,892, and the number of ploughs at work from 584 to 616.

92. The health of the pergunnah was good; no epidemics prevailed.

93. *Boundary disputes*.—Of the 20 boundary disputes between Bagode and the neighbouring pergunnahs of Indore, seven have been finally disposed off. These were settled amicably in 1873, the Indore Durbar having agreed to abide by the settlements which a nominee of the Dewas State would make. In one case only the Durbar raised objections to abide by their agreement, but the objection has been overruled, and all the seven boundaries as settled by the Dewas Agent have been surveyed, and are being demarcated by masonry pillars. The remaining thirteen cases were also surveyed and mapped during the year, but their settlement remains to be effected pending arrangements with the Durbar as to the mode of settlement.

VI.—BOMBAY AND AGRA ROAD.

94. *Traffic*.—Merchandise valued at Rupees 95,46,826 passed along this road during the year as compared with Rupees 61,41,742 worth last year. The increase was chiefly due to opium and Europe stores; 4,099 opium chests went to Bombay against 4,163 in 1875-76.

95. *Road opium dues*.—The total receipts of opium dues amounted to Rupees 17,795-2, the expenditure to Rupees 2,460, and balance available for distribution Rupees 15,335-2.

It was divided as follows to the sharers:—

					<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Holkar	24 shares	...	...	...	8,419	9	4
Dhar	11½ "	...	...	...	4,034	6	2
Burwani	3 "	...	...	...	1,052	7	2
Petty sharers	4½ "	...	...	...	1,828	11	4
	43				15,335	2	0

ROAD LOCAL FUND.

Road Local Fund.—The condition of the fund is as follows:—

			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Balance on 1st April 1876	...	...	626	15	3
Receipts for 1876-77	...	...	1,763	5	3
		Total	2,390	4	6
Expenditure for 1876-77	...	...	1,948	11	9
		Balance on 31st March 1877	441	8	9

96. *Justice*.—Twenty-one civil suits were decided. No dacoity or highway robbery occurred; 31 petty criminal cases came up for adjudication involving 42 men. Of these there were two cases of theft involving loss of property valued at Rupees 67, of which Rupees 34 worth of the stolen articles were recovered. Of the 42 accused, 33 were convicted and the remainder discharged.

97. The conduct of the police was generally good.

98. *Dispensary (Khull)*.—Seven hundred and ninety-seven cases were treated as compared with 840 last year. Of the treated cases five resulted in death. Rupees 106 were expended in repairing dispensary buildings.

VII.—HIS HIGHNESS HOLKAR'S DISTRICTS.

99. The average rainfall in these districts amounted to 19 inches against 30 in 1875-76. Health was generally good. Cholera appeared in Sunnawad in August; 145 cases were reported, of which 68 had proved fatal. The outturn of the crops was below the average, being estimated at twelve annas in the rupee.

100. The Durbar is reported to have sanctioned an outlay of Rupees 12,000 for marking out and putting "morum" on the present common cart road from Sindwah to Sunnawad *via* Khurgone. When made this road will act as a feeder to the Holkar State Railway from the Pergunnahs of Bhikangoon, Chenpur, Khurgone, Oon, and Jallalabad through which it passes, and will tend greatly to improve the condition of the said pergunnahs now, but thinly peopled and sparsely cultivated.

101. The road from Goojree to Burwani *via* Mundlesir is another important line of communication deserving the Durbar's notice, passing as it does through some of the best grain producing pergunnahs of Indore. Being already metalled and bridged in parts, this road, with comparatively small outlay, might be put under thorough efficiency and afford freer means of outlet for the surplus produce of those pergunnahs.

APPENDIX H.

GOONA AGENCY.

No. 203, dated Goona, 21st May 1877.

From—LIEUT.-COL. J. D. HALL, Political Assistant, Goona,

To—MAJOR-GENL. SIR H. D. DALY, K.C.B., Agent, Govr.-Genl., for Central India, Indore.

I HAVE the honor to transmit the Annual Report of the districts under my supervision.

I received charge of the office from Captain Bannerman on the 6th November 1876, but did not join at Goona until 28th December.

From enquiry I am glad to be able to state that during the past year, no very serious crimes have been reported, with one exception, a murder case, in which the crime was brought home to the criminal, and he was hanged at Goona.

Cattle-lifting still continues to be prevalent, and is certainly the principal crime of these districts. The immense tracts of forest jungle and the number of small Native States interlacing one into another are the chief causes of its prevalence: making it easy for the cattle robber to steal in one territory at night, and drive the cattle over the border before morning, and while reference is being made from one State to another, the cattle are made away with, and the unfortunate robbed seldom recover more than a moiety of their loss.

There have been one or two cases of petty theft on the Bombay and Agra road.

The Native Doctor of the Madras Body-guard when marching up to Delhi was robbed at the Ghoraperchur river of property to the amount of some Rupees 2 or 300.

Colonel Pierce, of the 24th Bombay Native Infantry, was also robbed at Bhurkhera on the Parbuttee River of property worth Rupees 200.

The latter officer's case I have sent up for the consideration of the Durbar, as to whether compensation should be granted. Colonel Pierce having taken all precautions for the safety of his kit, which had gone in advance of the regiment.

In the other case I could not recommend compensation as the robbery took place in the camp of the body-guard, as I considered an armed party on the march ought to be able to protect its own camp.

NATIVE STATES.

Nagorghur.—Raja Jye Mandal Sing, Akeechee Rajpoot, about 55 years of age, possessed of very pleasing and gentlemanly manners, appears to take some interest in the affairs of his State, but like all the Chiefs in this Agency, he is much harassed by his debts, and these debts

were much increased by the payment of the dowry of his daughter when married to the Sapore Raja of Baroda. His uncle, the Raja of Aroah, assisted him with a sum of Rupees 45 or 50,000. The debts of the Raja have all been collected, and handed over to the principal Seth in Bujrunghur, who takes the whole of the revenue allowing the Raja a monthly stipend for necessary expenses. I carefully compared his accounts with the Seth, and was glad to find they were reduced to under Rupees 20,000, and there is every hope he will be quite clear of debt in the next four years, if he continues the same steady course he is now pursuing. The revenue is about Rupees 25,000.

"Perone."—Raja Maun Sing has a revenue of about Rupees 12,000; he appears to manage his State better than most of the Chiefs under my supervision; at least he keeps tolerably out of debt. He also is a man with very pleasant manners, and a great sportsman.

Omrie.—Raja Mokeem Sing, very old, some 80 years, and is quite incapable of managing his affairs. His son, Runbir Sing, is about 30 years of age, and did, I hear, take some interest in the affairs of the estate, but for some time he has been a confirmed invalid. Dr. Barclay has been out several times lately to see him, as also the Native Doctor of the Dispensary. Dr. Barclay has strongly recommended his coming into "Goona" to be under his supervision, but he foolishly refuses to do so. I regret to say I have just heard of his death.

Sirsee.—Dewan Chunder Bhan, brother of the late Bikkermajeet, now rules the affairs of the State, the heir being a minor. I regret to say the estate does not improve, but manages to keep out of debt. However, I am glad to say, theft and cattle-lifting, which were so prevalent in the late Dewan's time, have much decreased.

Bhadwara.—The old Raja Mohun Sing died last year, and was succeeded by his son Mohun Sing, who, I fear, is not gifted with much strength of character.

Ghurra.—Raja Bejee Sing has a revenue of Rupees 15,000. The affairs of the State are, I fancy, managed by the Dewan Dowlut Ram, a most active intelligent and gentlemanly person.

Dhanowda.—Thakoor Bureel Sing, revenue Rupees 4,000. Gopal Sing Rupees 3,000. Buje Nath Sing Rupees 2,500. Rutton Sing Rupees 300. Duruj Sing Rupees 500. Mytab Sing Rupees 500. Doorjun Lall Rupees 2,000.

They are all hopelessly in debt, and their estates quite uncared for; cattle-lifting and thieving incessant.

A serai, which was most urgently needed for the protection of travellers on the Bombay and Agra Road, is now being built at Notgare under my supervision, and will cost some Rupees 1,500 or 2,000, and which I have every hope will be finished before the commencement of the monsoon.

Bujrunghur.—Comprises the Pergunnahs of Ranode, Pachur, Chachora and Bujrunghur.

Soubah Waman Rao is in charge of this Soubah. He is a native of Rutnagiri, and was educated at the Poona College; speaks, reads and writes English very fluently.

He is a very intelligent, zealous man, and from the little I have seen of him, I should say he was a man well fitted for his position.

The fairs of Bisboojee near the city of Bujrunghur, and Momdrain near Aroon, were well attended. The former lasts fifteen days, and was attended by about 50,000 people.

Aroon and Meana, both pergunnahs, are under the superintendence of the Kamisdar, Khundoo Rao. They are both jaghires of Bappoo Rao Jadow.

I may mention that not any of the Chiefs under my supervision attended the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, doubtless all of them would gladly have attended, but the expense would have been so great they could not afford to do so.

There is a boundary dispute between Omree and the Durbar of many years' standing, which I hope ere long to be able to settle satisfactorily to both parties.

Application has been made to the Durbar, and I trust no objection will be made to the settlement of it.

The health of the districts has been good, no epidemic of cholera having been reported. There has been a good deal of small-pox, but that disease is always prevalent in these districts.

The khureef and rubbi crops have been good, more so than usually, but in many places a good deal of harm was done by the heavy rain and hail-storms that occurred in the beginning of March.

The opium crops was also a fair one.

Justice.—There were 48 cases disposed of during the year, and 17 criminal: one a conviction for murder, four receiving stolen property, ten theft of cattle, and two miscellaneous.

Post Office.—The mails are carried by runners between Indore and Goona and Gwalior, which have been reduced to the last limit, Banghy parcels being carried by the same runners as the regular dâk, which of course causes great irregularity in the receipt of the mails. There has been no robbery of the mails brought to notice during the year.

Dispensary.—This institution still continues to confer a great benefit on the country. There have been 1,260 patients admitted during the year, and the number of deaths have been 34; 1,346 people have been vaccinated, and the cost of the establishment has been Rupees 1,881-2-2. The Maharaja Scindia, who built the hospital, allows Rupees 1,000 annually for its support; he also maintains a vaccinator. The dispensary is under the supervision of the Surgeon of the Regiment, Central India Horse, stationed at "Goona." During the past year, it has been supervised by Dr. Barclay, who has taken much interest in the hospital. The Native Doctor by name Habbiboolah Khan is a most zealous, energetic man, and Dr. Barclay speaks most favorably of him.

Military situation.—The 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, relieved the 1st Regiment at "Goona" in the latter end of November 1876; also all the guards taken by that Regiment from Oodenkheri to Bhadoowra. Also the guard at Sehore. The guards patrol the roads night and day, and it is from their presence that security is afforded to

travellers along the road, and I do not hesitate to state that were the guards of the regiment withdrawn, the road would be perfectly impassable on account of thieves.

Miscellaneous.—Three stallions are still maintained by Government, and numbers of mares are brought in from the districts. Many good foals are produced, several of which have from time to time been purchased by the regiments. Within the last year a fine thorough bred English horse has been added to the stud; it remains to be seen what his offspring may turn out.

The forests round "Goonā" contain good wood, but there is no attempt to conserve them, and by the yearly burning of the jungles, most of the young trees are destroyed.

Tigers and other wild beasts are numerous, and are very destructive to the cattle.

The officers of the Central India Horse keep them down slightly, and destroy a good number every year.

APPENDIX I.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INDORE STATE, FOR THE FUSLI YEAR 1286, A.D. 1876-77.

I BEG to submit the Administration Report for the Fusli year ending on the 5th June 1877.

2. In September 1876 His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah paid a visit to Indore, and expressed himself pleased with what he saw of the town of Indore.

3. An Imperial Assemblage was held at Delhi by His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Lytton, in honor of the assumption by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain of the title of "Empress of India," and Your Highness was present on the occasion.

4. Your Highness learnt with much concern that a dire famine spread starvation and death among Your Highness' countrymen in Bombay and Madras, notwithstanding the great care which the British Government evinced to protect life. To relieve distress, Your Highness ordered the feeding of the destitute poor who migrated to Your Highness' territories, and contributed more than Rupees 14,000 to the Famine Funds of the aforesaid Presidencies, and suspended the collection of the export duty on corn.

5. The relations between the Durbar and the British Residency authorities were cordial.

6. *Railway*.—The gap between Choral and Indore, in the Holkar State Railway, has not yet been removed, and it is said that through communication with Khundwa will be effected towards the close of 1877.

7. The bridge across the Nerbudda, which is said to be one of the largest and best bridges in India, was completed and opened by Your Highness and General Sir H. Daly, K.C.B. Thousands of workmen employed thereon were feasted at the Sirkar's expense on that occasion.

8. A portion of the Neemuch State Railway, *viz.*, from Indore to Oojein, a distance of 37 miles, was completed, and trains run daily from Oojein to Mhow and *vice versa*, to the great convenience of the general public.

9. *Post Office*.—The arrangement introduced as a tentative measure in the previous year for the "interchange of correspondence between the Imperial Post Office and the Indore State Post Office" having worked to the public advantage, it was formerly ratified by both the Governments. Either Government is at liberty to withdraw from the arrangement after one year's notice.

10. *Abkaree*.—The system of leasing out to one person the abkaree farms of Mhow and Indore and its neighbourhood, which was in force in Fusli 1286, having proved beneficial, Your Highness ordered its continuance for Fusli 1287, and the farms were accordingly sold with advantage.

11. *Sayer*.—On popular representation that the system of land customs collection, which had been tentatively introduced in the town of Indore and its suburbs, was not to the people's liking, Your Highness ordered the re-introduction of the system which had previously prevailed. It appears to have worked to the satisfaction of the people concerned.

12. *Judicial*.—Rules for the conduct of civil suits were submitted to Your Highness for approval, and Your Highness went through them with great attention, and approved of them with valuable modifications; but they did not come into force in Fusli 1286.

13. The system of trial by jury which had been sanctioned by Your Highness was in force in the year under review. I am glad to be able to state that it worked well, considering the difficulties it had to overcome. When Jurors and the Judges become more accustomed to its working, suits will be disposed of in shorter time than in this year.

14. In introducing these rules, Your Highness was pleased to observe that many advantages would flow from them; and that of these, the most important were—(1) the cost of litigation in preferring appeals would be saved to parties; (2) justice would be meted out to them by Judges of their own selection; (3) the possibility of parties attributing any blame to the Sircar or its officers for any miscarriage of justice would be effectually removed.

15. As a rule, parties are better satisfied when their claims are adjudicated upon by persons of their own choosing than by even able and eminent Judges.

16. The rules under which this system is now worked are given below:—

The Durbar shall annually publish a list of jurors, in the *Official Gazette*, and the persons whose names will appear in this list shall be bound during that year to serve as jurors under the rules mentioned below.

2. Two of these shall be selected by each of the contending sides, and associated with the Judge to try and dispose of the cases pending before the Zillah and the Sudder Courts, majority prevailing over minority.

3. In the trial of Original suits, the jury shall be called on to sit with the Judge from the time the third hearing commences, that is, from the commencement of the examination of witnesses.

4. In the trial of appeal suits, the jurors shall be asked to sit during its final hearing on the merit of the case.

5. In criminal trials, if the accused plead not guilty of the charge laid against him, the jury shall be empanelled.

6. Two jurors shall sit on each side of the Judge and they shall take the law of Procedure and of Evidence, which will be laid down by the Judge as the law of the land.

7. When all the jurors and the Judge shall agree in stating certain facts as proved or otherwise, there shall be no appeal against their unanimous verdict on those points of facts.

8. Each set of jurors shall sit till the case is finished and their verdict is given, whether it take one week or more to do so. In other

eases, they will not be required to sit in Court more than a week at a time.

9. While sitting as jurors, they shall be entitled to that respect which is due to the Judges.

10. They shall be liable to be fined in sums not exceeding Rupees 500 for every default they may commit in attending the Court at the time fixed for its holding. Whenever such defaults occur, the Judge shall report the case to the Durbar, who, on hearing the explanation which the defaulter may furnish, shall decide whether the defaulter should be fined or not.

11. The jurors may take notes of evidence or ask the depositions read out to them, may give their verdict, in writing, in their own hand or otherwise as may be most convenient to them, or dictate it to the Judge, or to the Sheristadar, or other officer of the Court.

12. Should one or more of the jurors become unserviceable as jurors after the commencement of proceedings, his or their place may be supplied from others in the jury list, they being chosen by the party who had selected the first, and the trial proceeded on: provided that all the proceedings held before shall be read and made known to him or them.

13. The Courts are hereby required to administer to each juror the following oath:—

“I do swear that I will give my verdict conscientiously, according to the evidence, which will come and be laid before me. I know I am no partisan of either party but a punch, bound by oath to give my verdict as aforesaid, and thus help the administration of justice in the dominions of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar.”

14. The following rules were sanctioned for the speedy trial of minor suits; and they will come into force from Fusli 1287. The success or otherwise of this arrangement depends upon the confidence of the people, which the Judges are able to command.

A large number of suits, involving amounts of small value, is brought in the Civil Courts. It is expedient that these should not only be disposed of speedily, but that the decrees passed in such suits should be summarily executed. But under the present system, the Civil Courts are not able to do so, as their decisions are liable to be appealed against to many appellate tribunals. With the view of remedying this defect, and affording facilities for the speedy and final disposal of such suits, the following rules are, under sanction of His Highness the Maharaja, promulgated for general information and guidance:—

I. There shall be a separate Court for the disposal of such suits and this Court shall be called “the Final Court of Small Causes.”

II. This Court shall be presided over by one of the Judges of the Sudder Court.

III. The Jury Rules shall not be applicable to this Court.

IV. This Court shall try and determine suits of the following description:—

(1.) Suits for the recovery of wages of laborers and salaries of petty servants to any value.

(2.) Suits for the recovery of any amount not exceeding Rupees 50.

Explanation (a).—This applies to such amount being balance found due on settlement of accounts as well as debt on simple bond.

Explanation (b).—A creditor, who has to recover any amount exceeding Rupees 50, may abandon any portion of it, in order to bring his claim within the jurisdiction of this Court; but he shall not be at liberty afterwards, to bring a separate suit in this or any other Court, for the recovery of the portion so abandoned.

(3.) Suits for the recovery of rent of the houses or of any other species of landed property; such suits may be for any amount.

Explanation.—If in such suits, the ownership of the house or land, &c., be disputed, this Court shall not be competent to determine the ownership. This Court, however, will not dismiss a suit merely on the allegation of the defendant as to ownership, for in that case, such a plea may be urged by any defendant to defeat the object of the Durbar in establishing this Court, and many defendants will only be too ready to use this plea. Whenever, therefore, the defendant disputes the ownership of the plaintiff, this Court shall take evidence from both sides, and if from such evidence the Court believes that the defendant's plea is true, the Court shall dismiss the suit. But if the Court believes that the defendant's plea is not true, the Court shall dispose of the suit on its merits. Such decision, however, will not prevent the defendant from bringing a suit against the plaintiff to establish his ownership in a regular course.

(4.) Suits for the recovery of hire for the use of any movable property, as carts, horses, clothes, ornaments, vessels, &c.

(5.) Suits for the recovery of possession of property movable or immovable, let out on hire or rent, without regard to the value of the property.

(6.) Suits either for the recovery of money advanced for service, or labour or for the performance of any stipulated work, or for the specific performance of such service, labour or work.

V. But in all suits of the nature above described, it is open to the plaintiff to bring them either before this Court or before any other competent Court, already existing. Provided that if once this Court determine any suit, the plaintiff shall not be allowed to bring before any other Court another suit on the same cause of action, and against the same defendant in the suit determined as aforesaid by this Court.

Provided also that if a plaintiff withdraws a suit pending before this Court, he shall not be allowed to prefer a suit before any other Court on the same cause of action and against the same defendant.

VI. No elaborate records of the depositions and other proceedings shall be kept in this Court, but a Register, in the form prescribed below, shall be kept and the presiding Judge shall, in his own hand-writing, enter a correct and clear memorandum therein of the evidence, &c., in the cases.

VII. There shall be no appeal against the decrees of this Court.

VIII. As it is expedient to dispose of suits in this Court speedily, no delay shall be allowed to occur by allowing a long time for the production of evidence; whatever documentary evidence the plaintiff may

wish to produce shall be filed along with the plaint; and no documentary evidence shall be admitted after the plaint is filed, unless sufficient cause be shown. The plaintiff, at the same time, shall also file a list of witnesses he may wish to cite on his side and shall pay the necessary *batta*. The plaintiff shall appear in person on the day fixed for the hearing of the suit.

A notice, specifying the day fixed for the hearing of the suit, shall, likewise, be duly served on the defendant within a reasonable time, not less than eight days, before the date of hearing; within such period, the defendant shall appear before the Court, and file a list of witnesses he may wish to cite on his side and shall pay the necessary *batta*. He shall appear in person on the day of hearing, and shall bring with him all the documentary evidence he may wish to produce. In short, if evidence on behalf of any party should fail to come before the Court through the fault of such party, the Court shall dispose of the suit, as if no such evidence was forthcoming.

IX. The decrees passed by this Court shall be executed by the Assistant Judge of the Indore Zillah, under orders from the Judges of this Court.

X. Satisfaction of decrees shall not be obtained by proceeding against the immovable property of the judgment debtor. But movable property may be attached and sold in satisfaction of such decrees. This, however, does not apply to suits for ejectment, where the defendant shall be ejected and possession restored to plaintiff.

XI. These rules shall come into operation from the 6th of June 1877, corresponding to the 1st day of the *Fusli* year 1287.

15. There was no other change in the constitution of the Civil Courts.

16. It is a matter of great satisfaction to find that Your Highness' subjects are not litigious and are satisfied with the decision of an upright Judge or a Punch. It is, however, to be regretted that our Original Courts in the districts are not efficient. Unless they are improved, not much substantial good can accrue to the people, although they may have an opportunity of getting better justice in the Appellate Courts, which are presided over by better men. I think that the Judges of the Courts of the first instance must be men who have had, if not good, at least decent legal education; but this cannot be said of the officers who now preside over these Courts. No government can be too careful in selecting persons for such posts. I beg, therefore, strongly to recommend for Your Highness' sanction the rule that none be appointed to a judicial post, who has not had some legal education, or experience in a Court of justice.

17. The Zillah Judges are happily better men; but they do not appear to have done sufficient work in the year under review, particularly in the matter of execution of decrees. Their attention has been called to this deficiency.

18. The work turned out by the Sudder Court was not large; but I know the Judges have got their own reasons to assign for this: yet it is my belief that they might do more work than they did.

19. What are called special appeals in the annexed report of the Sudder Court, are not strictly special appeals, but second appeals. In these, the merits of the case had to be gone into and evidence sifted and weighed, as is done in the first appeal in the British Courts.

20. I have heard it said that there are many appeals allowed in this State. It is no doubt true and is in my humble opinion a great blot in the Judicial Administration of the State. During the last two years, I attempted to cure this defect by the introduction of the following rules:—

(1.) No appeals are allowed against the decisions of the two original Courts in the city of Indore, in suits for personal property not exceeding Rupees 10 in value.

(2.) Similarly appeals in cases involving personal property to the value of Rupees 50, disposed of by the Zillah Judges, are declared final.

(3.) The decisions of the Sudder Court in cases, involving similar property to the value of Rupees 200, are also final.

(4.) Original or appeal cases of a civil nature, either for the recovery of personal or landed property of any value, disposed of by the aid of a jury, are unappealable, whether decided by the Zillah or Sudder Court; provided the decision be that of the Jury and the Judge, and no intricate point of law be therein involved.

(5.) All decisions by the Judges of the Sudder Court, presiding over the Small Cause Side of their Court are final.

21. It is worthy of Your Highness' consideration whether the decisions of the Durbar sitting generally as the third Appellate Court should not be final, if not in all cases, at least within certain bounds. Your Highness is aware that the Durbar consists of seven members, and that the decision of the Durbar is invariably the deliberate judgment of at least four of them.

22. The fourth appeal is heard in the Palace. Any further proposals to reduce the number of appeals, which may suggest themselves to me, will be duly laid before Your Highness for sanction.

23. *Khasgee Department.*—The Khasgee Department continues to be well managed by Mulhar Vittal, the Naib Dewan.

The following statistics show the judicial work done by its officers in 1286:—

		No. filed.	Disposed of.	Balance.
Civil	...	289	180	118
Criminal	...	721	545	176

24. The balance appears large, and the Naib Dewan has been written to on the subject.

25. On irrigation works Rs. 33,500 were spent by this Department in 1286, Rs. 23,400 were disbursed towards the relief of the people suffering from distress.

26. *Jail.*—The new jail at Indore, having been completed, was occupied by the prisoners from the old jail. This jail cost the State more than a lakh of rupees and is a substantial and fine building.

27. The health of the prisoners was good. The average strength of prisoners during the year 1286 was 476; and average daily sick was 2.21 per cent., and deaths 1.89 per cent.

28. *Forensic Statistics*.—I beg to submit the following extracts from the Annual Report of the Sudder Court for Your Highness' perusal:—

"The * * reform deserving special notice is the association of juries or punchayets in the disposal of civil and criminal cases by the Indore Zilla Court and the Sudder Court. One important result of this measure has been, that the people have become more familiarized with the open and impartial justice administered in our Courts.

"It is also, in the opinion of this Court, highly desirable that the judicial officers, whether Civil Judges or Magistrates, should be required to pass an examination in some of the general principles of rules of Civil or Criminal law and procedure, some time after, if not before, their appointment to a judicial post; and their promotion or extension of jurisdiction should be made dependent on their passing this test. Without this safeguard, it will be long before the desired improvement in the practice and procedure of the Courts subordinate to the Zilla Courts is accomplished.

"The following Table shows the number of appeals, special appeals, and miscellaneous appeals received and disposed of by the Sudder Court in the Fusli year 1286:—

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	FILED.				DISPOSED OF.							Balance.
	Balance of 1285.	Filed.	Received from other Courts.	Total.	Transferred to other Courts.	Struck off.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Total No. of cases disposed of.	
Regular ...	147	22	8	177	...	9	64	12	23	23	131	46
Special ...	38	60	...	98	...	1	33	7	8	6	55	43
Miscellaneous ...	12	36	...	48	...	...	8	6	3	1	18	30
Total ...	197	118	8	323	...	10	105	25	34	30	204	119

"The total number of cases disposed of in 1286 is 204 as against 165 in the preceding year, and the balance is 119 as against 197 in 1285.

"The miscellaneous appeals are from interlocutory orders passed by the Zilla Courts, or from the orders in reference to claims against attached property. The latter class of cases are generally of a complicated nature, and require sometimes more time and labor than an ordinary appeal or special appeal.

"There were 20 appeals from the decisions of the Sudder Court decided by the Durbar in this year, out of which in eleven cases the

decisions of this Court were confirmed, in three there were remands, five were reversed, and one modified.

"The following is a Statement of the regular appeals filed in, and decided by, the District Courts during the Fusli year 1286:—

NAME OF THE COURT.	Class.	FILED.				DISPOSED OF.							BALANCE.		
		Balance of 1285.	Filed in 1286.	Transferred from other Courts.	Total.	Transferred to other Courts.	Struck off.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Total No. of cases disposed of.	Above six months.	Above three months.	Total.
Second Class ...	2	322	437	6	765	7	50	218	80	85	18	464	53	249	301
Third Class ...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...		323	437	6	766	7	50	218	81	85	18	465	53	249	301
Zilla Indore ...		293	305	4	602	2	44	161	70	41	16	334	37	231	269
„ Nemad ...		9	73	2	84	1	3	31	11	22	2	70	8	6	14
„ Nemawar...		2	8	...	10	4	1	5	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
„ Rampoor.		19	51	...	70	...	8	21	...	22	...	51	8	11	19
Total ...		323	437	6	766	7	50	218	81	85	18	465	53	249	301

"The total number of appeals disposed of and balance will be compared with the figures of the preceding year in the following

NAME OF ZILLA.	Fusli 1285.		Fusli 1286.	
	Disposals.	Balance.	Disposals.	Balance.
...	340	292	334	268
...	91	9	70	14
...	46	2	10	1
...	48	19	51	19
Total ...	525	322	465	302

1286 are less on the whole than of 1285.

... was introduced only in the Indore Zilla Court, which the Judge was in a minority, and those in minority, is given below:—

...	88
... the Jury were unanimous	214
... agreed with the majority	21
... minority	10
Total	333

26...
ied by the
than a lakh

"The following Statement shows the number of original cases pending and disposed of in the respective Zilla Courts and in the Mahals or Pergunnas in the State :—

Zilla.	NAME.	Cases for disposal.	Cases disposed of.	Balance.	Percentage of suits disposed of to do for disposal.
Zilla Indore.	Zilla Judge, Indore ...	95	67	28	70·52
	First Adawlut ...	1,423	1,251	172	} ... 83·64
	Second " ...	1,353	1,071	282	
	Pergunna Indore ...	693	510	183	73·59
	" Allumpore ...	2	1	1	50·00
	" Husulpore ...	55	52	3	94·54
	" Thanla Petlaved ...	73	57	16	78·08
	" Mahetpore ...	270	234	36	86·66
	" Samwere ...	208	168	40	80·76
	" Tarana ...	426	314	112	73·70
	" Betma ...	137	121	16	88·32
	" Depalpore ...	86	76	10	88·37
	" Kaitha ...	20	17	3	85·00
	" Soondersee ...	1	...	1	100·00
	Total ...	4,842	3,940	903	81·83
Zilla Nemnd and Nemawar.	Judge, Nemad and Nemawar...	278	270	8	97·12
	Pergunna Nemawar ...	521	388	133	74·47
	" Bijagad ...	1,237	1,062	175	85·85
	" Maheswar ...	775	684	91	88·25
	" Burwase ...	623	577	46	92·61
	" Chikhulda ...	104	93	11	89·42
	" Brahmangam ...	14	12	2	85·71
	" Nagalwadee ...	12	12	...	100·00
	Total ...	3,564	3,098	466	86·93
Zilla Rampoora.	Judge, Rampoora ...	78	64	14	82·05
	Pergunna " ...	359	308	51	85·79
	" Manasa ...	274	245	29	89·41
	" Narayengad ...	93	82	11	88·17
	" Nandwai ...	6	5	1	83·33
	" Chundwasa ...	174	146	28	83·90
	" Garote... ...	216	189	27	87·50
	" Bhanpoora ...	212	185	27	87·26
	" Jirapore ...	216	190	26	87·96
	" Soonel... ...	189	163	26	86·24
	" Kothadee ...	27	25	2	92·59
	" Antri ...	25	18	7	72·00
	" Khadavada ...	37	17	20	45·94
	Total ...	1,906	1,637	269	85·88
	Grant total ...	10,312	8,675	1,638	84·13

"The following Table shows the nature of original suits instituted in the State in the Fusli year 1286:—

				Number.	Percentage.
For movable property.	{	On written documents	...	3,053	34.99
		On oral promise	...	1,768	20.26
		On accounts stated	...	3,023	34.65
		On other claims	...	512	5.85
For immovable property.	{	On mortgage bonds	...	106	1.22
		On deeds of sale	...	21	.25
		Against trespass, nuisance or the invasion of rights attached to land	...	176	2.02
		For partition	...	66	.76
Total				8,725	100.00

"The following shows the number of suits disposed of by the Original Courts in the State according to the valuation of the subject matter. It will show that nearly $\frac{7}{8}$ th of the whole number are below 100 rupees:—

			Number.	Percentage.
Below 100 rupees ... ..	...	...	7,142	88.01
Between 100 and 500 rupees ... ..	...	...	786	9.69
Ditto 500 and 1,000 rupees ... ..	...	...	82	1.01
Ditto 1,000 and 10,000 rupees ... ..	...	...	98	1.20
Above 10,000 rupees ... ..	...	...	7	.09
Total			8,115	100.00

The following table shows the manner in which the suits were disposed of:—

23. The following table shows the manner in which the suits were disposed of:—	Cases for disposal.	HOW DISPOSED OF.						Total.
		Dismissed by default of plaintiffs.	Settled out of Court.	Decreed by deft's admission of plif's claims.	Decided <i>ex parte</i> .	Wholly or partially decreed for the plif.	Wholly or partially decreed for the deft.	
Civil								
Criminal								
24. The balance written to on the subject								
25. On irrigation	342	213	469	986	529	1,477	240	3,914
ment in 1286, Rs. 23,403	37	120	371	947	97	635	161	2,337
people suffering from distress	27	49	97	104	46	84	13	398
26. Jail.—The new jail	3	69	360	516	93	391	48	1,477
occupied by the prisoners for more than a lakh of rupees an		451	1,297	2,553	765	2,587	462	8,115

"The following is a comparative Statement of the proportion in which each of the zillas contributed to the civil work in the State in Fusli 1286 and 1285 :—

Districts.	No. of original suits instituted in Courts subordinate to the Zilla Court.	No. of original suits filed in the Zilla Court.	No. of appeals preferred in the Zilla Courts.	No. of regular appeals preferred in the Sudder Court.	No. of special appeals preferred in the Sudder Court.	REMARKS.
Indore ...	4,142	51	309	8	40	* Great many of these suits are below Rs. 500 having been transferred from the files of the Lower Courts.
Nemad ...	2,220	243*	75	8	14	
Nemawar ...	445	1	8	5	0	
Rampoorra ...	1,579	44	51	1	6	
Total ...	8,386	339	443	22	60	
Total for 1285 ...	7,450	94	505	191	63	

"The number of regular appeals filed in the Sudder Court is less in 1286, because in the preceding year 157 cases were transferred from the files of the Zilla Court, Indore, for disposal by the Sudder; and consequently the necessity of the further appeal from those decisions to the Sudder Court was done away with.

"The total number of decrees received for execution in the State during the Fusli year 1286 was 6,308, out of which 3,736 decrees were fully executed, 1,683 were executed partially, and 889 remained to be executed. Out of the last, 501 decrees belong to Nemad, 278 to Indore, 58 to Nemawar and 52 to Rampoorra. The attention of the Nemad Zilla Judge will be drawn to the heavy arrears in his zilla. The Zilla Courts themselves have conducted the work of execution which fell to their share very satisfactorily. Out of the total number of 2,458 suits received for execution in the Indore Zilla Court, there were only 44 in which no process of execution was issued. The Nemad and Rampoorra Judges received 117 and 147 applications respectively, and the number of decrees totally unexecuted is only 2 in each of those Courts.

"Out of the total number of 6,308 applications for execution, 821 were disposed of by cash payment in Court, 981 by amicable settlement, 86 by specific performance or specific delivery, 1,217 were struck off for non-appearance of parties, &c. The largest number of amicable settlements, viz., 696, were made in the Courts of the 4th class, for which they deserve commendation.

"We are satisfied that the *Hukrusee* Judge manages to conduct his very delicate and onerous duties in such a manner that while judgment creditors are not denied the legitimate assistance which they demand, judgment debtors have hardly left any room to complain that the Court has exercised towards them any undue or avoidable hardship.

"Notwithstanding that there were 269 warrants for the sale of movable property and 611 for the sale of immovable property by the Indore Zillah Court, in only 41 cases of the former and 28 of the latter, the sales actually took place and were confirmed, and what was done by the Indore Zillah Court is true in a still greater degree of the other Courts in the State. This result will, it is hoped, be looked upon by the Durbar with satisfaction.

"The following Table shows the number of criminal cases disposed of by the Magistrates and Zillah Judges during the Fusli year 1286, with the number of persons convicted and acquitted:—

Zilla.	NAME.	Number of cases disposed of.	NUMBER OF ACCUSED.	
			Sentenced.	Acquitted.
Indore.	Zilla Judge, Indore...	133	165	148
	Sooba of Indore ...	91	106	97
	City Indore ...	1,724	1,289	1,350
	Pergunna Indore ...	624	550	442
	" Turrana ...	328	282	206
	" Soondersee ...	28	19	0
	" Kayatha...	36	29	21
	" Samare ...	262	141	183
	" Muhatpoor ...	486	470	267
	" Depalpoor ...	249	166	95
	" Betma ...	146	123	84
	" Husulpoor ...	74	72	44
	" Thanla Petlavud ...	137	105	62
at	" Aulmpoor ...	89	24	15
	Total ...	4,404	3,541	3,014
posak	Zilla Judge, Nemad and Nemawur	66	101	64
to me,	Soobha of Nemad ...	77	88	58
23.	Sirkar Bijagud ...	1,312	817	1,117
be well	margunnah Burwai ...	431	259	407
The for "	Nemawur ...	752	651	610
in 1286 :—	Maheswer ...	418	271	361
	Chikhulda ...	267	267	128
	Nagulwadee ...	36	27	12
Civil	Brahmungaum ...	53	40	28
Criminal	Total ...	3,412	2,521	2,785

Zilla.	Name.	Number of cases disposed of.	NUMBER OF ACCUSED.	
			Sentenced.	Acquitted.
Rampoor.	Zilla Judge, Rampoora ...	22	29	12
	Soobha of " ...	151	130	112
	Pergunnah " ...	198	183	77
	" Gurrote ...	479	360	421
	" Nundwae ...	33	17	26
	" Soonel ...	136	148	21
	" Narayengud ...	46	56	23
	" Manasa... ...	274	264	132
	" Antri ...	91	86	31
	" Chundwasa ...	205	209	86
	" Bhanpoora ...	66	70	33
	" Jirapoor ...	198	229	35
Total ...		1,899	1,781	1,009
Grand total ...		9,715	7,843	6,808
Grand total for 1285 ...		9,019	7,069	5,507

"The number of cases disposed of in the Pergunnah of Sirkar Bijagud is nearly as much as in the city of Indore, which has the largest number. Next to these are the Pergunnas of Nemawar, Indore, Burwae, Maheshwur and Garote. Kayatha, Husulpoor, Bhanpoora, Nundwae and Narayugur had the least criminal business of all.

"The appeal petitions preferred in the Zilla Courts from convictions passed by the Magistracy numbered 259; 94 appeals were rejected. In 75 cases the sentences were modified, and as regards 70 persons, the sentences were reversed, leaving a balance of 20 petitions at the end of the year.

"The largest number of appeals were made in the Indore Zilla, next to it in Nemad and Nemawar, and least of all in the Rampoor Zilla.

"The Sudder Court during the Fusli year 1286 had to hear 152 cases, in which 288 persons were concerned. Of these, 123 involving 229 persons were disposed of, leaving a balance of 59 cases.

"There were 45 appeals for disposal, out of which 37 were disposed of, in which in 17 cases the sentences of the Lower Courts were confirmed, in 7 modified, and 13 reversed.

"There were 14 cases for confirmation of sentences of death and imprisonment above 5 years; of these 13 were disposed of. In 6 cases the sentences of the Lower Courts were confirmed, 5 modified, and 2 reversed.

"The number of cases for revision in this year were 93, out of which 73 were decided. In 53 cases the sentences of the Lower Courts were confirmed, in 7 modified and 13 reversed.

"The total number of criminal cases decided in Fusli 1286 was 123 as against 62 in 1285.

"There were in the last year 11 cases of murder, 3 of attempt to murder, 13 of culpable homicide, 13 of abortion, 18 of rape, 115 of adultery, 301 of hurt, 31 of kidnapping and abduction, 1,946 of theft, 79 of receiving stolen property, 83 of robbery and dacoity, 304 of mischief, 205 of criminal misappropriation, 79 of cheating and 23 of using false coin and fabricating false evidence. The rest were all minor offences.

"The number of crimes accompanied with violence was greater in this year than in the last. A gang of dacoits headed by the notorious Daloo Sing was hovering about Nemawar and committed dacoities in some of the villages.

"We cannot help remarking that the police in the State have not kept abreast of the movements in the Courts to which they are auxiliary. It would be no exaggeration to say that the convictions which have been secured are mostly due to the honesty of the accused. The police do very little beyond acting as guards over them; and if an accused makes a confession, however slight, they consider their business in the case at an end. The value of material evidence is not yet quite appreciated by them.

"On the whole, we venture to trust that the results of the working of the Judicial Department in this year will be gratifying to the Durbar."

29. *Medical Department.*—The Town Dispensary was transferred to the new capacious building in front of the Madressa. It cost about Rupees 10,000, and is a very commodious and handsome structure; 7,653 persons were treated in this institution against 11,373 persons in 1285, the decrease being attributable to the healthier state of the town.

30. The British Government having kindly lent the services of a Native Surgeon. Mr. Choonilal Dass, he was appointed as the Durbar Surgeon, and the State Medical Department was placed under his charge. In this department there are 31 Native Doctors costing more than 6,000 rupees a year.

31. *Sanitation.*—The town of Indore was free from any epidemics, and the health of Your Highness' subjects throughout the kingdom was good. The sanitation of the town was well looked after by Row Sahab Ramchunder Vithul, the Honorary Vice-President of the Municipality for 1286.

32. *Sewage Farms.*—The experiment tried in this year to utilize the drainage of the town for the formation of sewage farms has proved successful. The filth which used to be thrown into the rivers has not only not polluted them, but served to feed the gardens along their sides. Arrangements have been made to rear such gardens in all places where the drains empty themselves into the two rivers surrounding the town.

33. *Vaccination.*—Your Highness increased the staff of vaccinators, and a proposal for further addition thereto was submitted for the sanction of Your Highness.

34. The advantages arising from vaccination prominently came to the notice of the general public, from the havoc that small-pox committed this year in Bombay and Madras. I think that advantage should be taken of this state of the popular mind, and the operations of the Vaccine Department should be pushed on vigorously.

35. Your Highness passed a Circular on this subject, making vaccination compulsory in certain cases. The strength of the Vaccination Department consisted of 14 vaccinators and one Inspector; and these vaccinated 4,197 children; 3,925 cases were successful.

36. *Foundling Asylum*.—There were two children in the Foundling Asylum under the care of a trained midwife. She was entertained by the State for affording such aid as may be needed by women in labor. She attended upon a large number of women and with good result. It is, however, a matter for regret that popular prejudice prevents many a person from availing of the midwife's services. There is hope, however, that this prejudice will, in due course of time, wear away under the influence of examples set by better classes of Your Highness' subjects.

37. *Municipality*.—The following facts are taken from the report of the Vice-President of the Municipality:—

<i>Receipts.</i>				<i>Rupees.</i>
(1.) Trade Tax	...	...	...	4,532
(2.) House Tax	...	...	...	3,861
(3.) Drain Contribution	...	...	...	19,670
(4.) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	6,275
<i>Total</i>				34,338
(5.) Sircar Contribution	...	...	...	10,000
<i>Grand total</i>				44,538
<i>Charges.</i>				
(1.) Establishment	...	...	...	4,069
(2.) Fire Engines	...	...	...	1,449
(3.) Water, &c.—Conservancy Carts	...	...	...	9,276
(4.) Construction of Drains	...	...	...	16,720
(5.) Roads	...	...	...	6,288
(6.) Lighting	...	...	...	4,083
(7.) Compensation paid for property interfered with	...	...	...	262
(8.) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1,636
<i>Total</i>				43,783

About five miles length of gutters were built during the year at a cost of Rupees 16,720, a foot costing about 10½ annas. The Manager Appavaier discharged his duties energetically and with consideration to the feelings of the populace.

38. *Cotton Mill*.—The following Statement relates to the Cotton Mill:—

	<i>Cloths.</i>	<i>Weight.</i> lbs.
At the end of 1285 there was a balance of	14,455	99,818
Produced in 1286	94,646	5,16,387
<i>Total</i>	1,09,101	6,16,205
Sold in 1286	97,726	5,48,511
Balance in store on the 6th June 1877	11,375	67,694

39. 40,588 lbs. of yarn were produced and sold. The manufacture and sale of cloth and yarn in 1286 were larger than those of any of the previous years.

40. The demand for this honest cloth and yarn was greater than the mill could produce.

41. The *Khasgee* Department sanctioned the establishment of another cotton mill; and steps are being taken to procure the necessary engines, looms, &c., from England. Mr. Broome, the Superintendent, has been deputed to purchase them, and the building for the same is under construction.

PRESS.

42. The Press Department turned out much work, under the able superintendence of Row Sahab Ramchandra Anandrao Udas. He observes in his report:—

“The printing of the *Gazette* was the chief work done at the Press. But other printing business, pertaining to the Durbar and several other Departments of the State, was also executed at the *Sircar* Press. The Customs Department, especially, required a large number of forms annually, which were formerly printed at private Presses and paid for. This and such other work, whether formerly done in printing or not, was now printed by the Press Department.

“The following Statement shows the number of printing jobs executed by the Department during the year under report:—

Kind of work.	Official Jobs.	Private Jobs.
Journals (issues)	52	52
Books, pamphlets, tracts, &c.	13	2
Forms and miscellaneous jobs	200	9
	265	63

"Two Printing Presses and a Lithographic Press were worked during the year, and the subjoined Table shows the work turned out in each branch, for each Department or Office, with its value :—

Serial number.	Name of the Department or Office.	Number of jobs lithographed.	Number of jobs printed in type.	Total number of jobs.	VALUE.	
					Rs.	As.
1	The <i>Sircar Gazette</i> (issues)	3	49	52	1,158	14
2	Revenue Department, Durbar	9	6	15	228	12
3	Judicial Department, Durbar	2	10	12	143	13
4	General Department and English Office, Durbar	3	20	23	240	7
5	Sudder Court	14	6	20	38	14
6	Judge, Zillah Indore	11	17	28	71	12
7	Auvul Adaulut, Indore ... ..	...	6	6	22	8
8	Dooyem do. do ... ..	...	7	7	24	12
9	Fouzdard, City Indore	1	1	2	14	8
10	Ameen, Indore	2	...	2	5	10
11	Ameen, Nemawar	2	7	9	33	14
12	Nazim, Deshdan	1	4	5	157	8
13	Nayub Girdawur, Indore	8	2	10	109	12
14	Opium Godown	1	1	2	6	12
15	Hoojrat Paga	5	4	9	30	12
16	Buxegiree	5	2	7	17	2
17	Colonel's Cutchery ... ..	...	1	1	43	8
18	Cotton Mill ... ..	...	5	5	34	8
19	Chief Engineer	5	6	11	52	15
20	Municipal Committee	6	...	6	19	2
21	Moonseerim Giraee	1	...	1	1	13
22	Residency Dispensary	1	1	2	29	4
23	Survey Department... ..	2	...	2	15	14
24	Durbar Vakeel at Mhow	1	...	1	1	2
25	Superintendent, State Education	4	2	6	18	12
26	Magazine	7	...	7	24	10
27	Stamp Office ... ..	...	2	2	9	4
28	Dâk Superintendent ... ..	...	5	5	11	10
29	Press Department	1	4	5	9	2
30	Press Depôt	1	1	2	15	10
31	Private Jobs	54	9	63	234	15
Total		150	178	328	2,827	11

"The above calculations of value for typographical jobs have, but with one exception, been made in strict accordance with the rates laid down in the *Madras District Press Manual*, which is a very valuable guide and a highly suitable book of reference for a Press like ours. The exception was this, that in computing the composing charges for work done in Marathi type, 4 annas were added to the rates prescribed in the manual, for each foolscap page. This was thought necessary, because, owing to the different little parts of Marathi letters having

so many separate types, the task of composing in that language is rendered more difficult and dilatory than in Tamil and other Dravidian languages, which in this respect correspond with Guzirathi.

"The calculations of value for lithographic jobs were made at the following rates:—

	Annas.
Copying per foolscap page	4
Striking off per 250 copies and under, of each form when the size of the form does not exceed the size of the slab	10
Do. do. when the size of the form does exceed the size of the slab, for each fractional form	12

"These will appear to be rather low than high.

"Since September last English abstracts of the vernacular matter printed in the *Gazette* were given at the beginning of each separate subject; and, otherwise, great improvement was effected in the arrangement of its subjects and its general appearance and getting up, while since December last, its price has been reduced from Rupees 6 to Rupees 3 per annum, with a view to enable even the poor people to subscribe to it. *Sircar*-servants drawing less than 25 rupees a month get the *Gazette* at half the above rate.

"Next to the *Gazette*, in point of importance, may be mentioned the reprints in book form of the Durbar Circulars, the Administration Report of the State and the Rules on different subjects indicated in the foregoing list. For the first time, in the history of the State, have all the Durbar Circulars of the year been collected and printed in a convenient form for official reference; and for the first time, was a report regarding the administration of the State printed for official record and general information.

"In point of magnitude of printing, the *Istamooree* Rules was the largest work, next to the *Gazette*. Five thousand copies of this book were printed. This was the largest job ever printed at the *Sircar* Press.

"Ever since I took charge of the Department, I have invariably exercised the severest scrutiny on every item of expenditure, and tried my best to effect the greatest economy.

"In conclusion, it is hoped that the results obtained, and the work done by the Department, detailed in this retrospect of the past year, will be considered satisfactory by the Durbar."

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

43. Your Highness ordered considerable improvements in the working of the Postal Department, and they will come into operation from Fusli 1287.

44. The receipts of the Department were Rupees 5,980, while the charges amounted to Rupees 13,062. The number of service letters received in the Department was 120,333. The postage thereon amounted to Rupees 16,645.

EDUCATION.

45. The following extracts from the report of the Superintendent of State Education, Row Saheb Baoji Vasudeo Tullu, M.A., are submitted for Your Highness' perusal. I am not satisfied with the result of the year under report, and think that some radical changes are necessary to make this Department more useful:—

"The total number of schools at the close of the year under report amounts to 82, with a total attendance of 3,306 scholars, at an annual expenditure of Rupces 34,927-5-6, being in excess of 5 schools and 114 scholars over the totals, as shown in last year's report. The five new schools were opened at the following places:—One English school at Khurgone, one Persian school at Narayengud, a Marathi school at Lodhipura (Indore city), a Hindi school at Balasmunda and a Marathi-Hindi school in the distant Mahal of Allumpoor. These new schools together are attended by a total number of 123 boys. Besides these, three more schools were sanctioned during the year, one in the Indore and two in the Nemad Zilla, and arrangements are being made to open them.

"The schools are classified into five divisions, according to the languages taught therein. Of the total number of 82 schools, there are three English schools: one Law school, nine Marathi, thirty-six Hindi, eight Sanskrit, nine Persian, fourteen Hindi-Marathi and two Female schools.

"*English schools.*—The Central English School at the capital goes on steadily improving. Last year, however, proved unfortunate, as no candidate passed at the Bombay Matriculation Examination; this may be accounted for by the rather unusual nature and style of some of the examination papers. Owing to their unusual character, several schools of an equal or even older standing had to share the same fate. Better success, however, is expected next year.

"At the annual distribution of prizes, which took place in the city Madressa in February last, a few select scenes from Shakespear's Henry VIII. were acted almost for the first time, by the students of the candidate class, on a stage temporarily erected in a part of the school-hall, before an enlightened audience that graced the occasion. An English prologue introduced the acting, and a Sanskrit epilogue concluded it. Shakespear continues to be a favourite study with the boys of the school, although it does not form part of the school curriculum. The study of Sanskrit, although in its infancy, will soon gain ground in the school.

"The *physique* of the Madressa boys happily continues to be well attended to. A few necessary articles were sanctioned and supplied to the school-gymnasium. A little addition to it and a construction of a *pukka* building on the site of the houses recently purchased, will place the gymnasium on a sounder basis and make it practically more useful.

"A new English school was opened at Khurgone, the people of that place having applied for it. Khurgone had already had an English school before, but owing to want of interest on the part of the people it had to be closed in 1865, and was in consequence transferred to Mandla, the new teacher of the Nemad Zilla. The

Mundlesur and Kurgone are the only two English schools in the Mofussil.

"Law school.—This school was established in January 1875. The course of studies comprises the elementary principles of English and Indian Common Law, Procedure, Personal Law and the Law of Crimes. Instruction is conveyed through the medium of both English and Murathi. A public examination in law held at definite intervals, will no doubt tend to advance its study still further.

"Murathi school.—There are superior Murathi schools at Indore, Khurgone, Muhesur, Rampoor and Kanode. Excepting Khurgone, where there is an independent English school, all the rest of the superior Murathi schools have English classes attached to them. In the superior schools instruction is given in the higher standards of the Vernacular. The English-Murathi school at Burwae opened in Fusli 1284, has dwindled down to the status of a purely Murathi school, manifestly owing to the want of interest on the part of the inhabitants.

"Hindi schools.—Of the numerous Hindi schools two stand prominently high, those of Rampoor and Mundlesur. The position of both these schools was improved by the recent addition to the staff of teachers.

"Sanskrit schools.—The Indore Sanskrit school does well. Its course of instruction comprises the "Siddhanta Kaumudi," "Shekhara," and other higher works on Grammar. A few students learn also the "Mitákshará." Lately the study of *Kavya* Literature has been made compulsory in this, as well as other schools of this class.

"Female school.—The two female schools are fairly progressing. The excellent accommodation afforded for them in the Sirkar Wádá, draws to it an increasing number of pupils. The experiment of female education here may be called a success.

"General Remarks.—During the year under report, by way of encouragement to some masters, their salaries were increased. The teaching staffs of some schools were likewise improved by an addition of hands.

"Some of the indigenous schools in the city were inspected during the year. A comprehensive scheme to grant them aids by results is under consideration, and shall be shortly submitted by the Durbar.

"Under the Circular about new schools, published in the *Sirkar Gazette* in the year under report, applications for new schools on the half contribution system have been pouring in from all quarters. Some of these are already sanctioned, and others have been put in due course, by way of extending gradually the sphere of educational agency in these territories."

46. Your Highness passed a Circular Order to the effect that the Durbar would contribute one-half the expenditure, provided the people benefited would give the other half, which has to be necessarily incurred for the establishment and maintenance of schools; and that, in special cases, if even one-fourth the expenditure be subscribed for by the people, the rest will be granted by the Durbar. This order was passed with the sole view of inducing the people concerned to take more interest than they have yet been found to evince in educating their children. It

is a well-known proverb that things obtained for nothing are not much valued by the donees.

47. The Sanskrit College is only a year old. The boys underwent an examination, and the progress made by them, though not good, was promising.

48. With Your Highness' sanction the Madressa buildings were ordered to be enlarged and lands were acquired for the purpose.

49. The Department of Education cost the State Rupees 37,000 in Fusli 1286.

50. Good deal still remains to be done to improve the *physique* of the students. I still hold that the objects of education should be to make people possess strong body and virtuous mind. It is hoped that the Superintendent will direct his attention in imparting education to secure these objects.

51. Your Highness awarded a scholarship to a young man and sent him to the *Bombay School of Arts* for improving his knowledge of Fine Arts, and there is reason to hope that he will do justice to Your Highness' selection and patronage.

52. Two students were ordered to be educated in the Agricultural College of Madras, under the superintendence of Mr. W. Robertson, a practical and experienced agriculturist. These are paid Rupees 2,000 each for their maintenance and for purchase of books, &c., during their collegiate career.

53. *Public Works Department.*—Not much was done in this year in the Public Works Department. The Dhar and Deypalpoor roads were not completed, and no other roads were made during the year. The new Jail and the new Dispensary were as already stated completed, and the front part of the Palace was being pulled down. The crossing of the river near Lal Baug was paved. This small work removed the great difficulty which used to be experienced in crossing the river in the wet season.

54. Mr. Carey, the Chief Engineer of the State, observes in his report:—

"Fair weather roads.—I examined the country south of the Nurbudda river, from the extremity of His Highness' territory on the east, about two miles from the village of Bersia, and travelled *via* Bhicangaum, Khurgone, Oon, Nagulwadee, Nandor to the junction of the Bombay and Agra road, then from Khurgone to Mundlessur, and from Mundlessur to Burwae. The present road is in fair condition for cart traffic, it only wants improving in the way of widening, easing ghats, crossing of muddy nullas, straightening, &c. When this is done, we shall have very good roads. If such roads were made through the territory, the benefit would be great both to the State and to the public; in many places along these roads, the want of good drinking water is much felt; as a rule, all the wells want clearing and deepening, if this was done, a blessing would be felt by travellers. .

"Dispensary.—This building was finished early in June, and is built somewhat after the same design of the one near the Charitable Hospital in cantonment. Only our rooms are larger and loftier; the

building is rather ornamental and standing away from other buildings forms a pleasing picture to the neighbourhood; it was open to the public on the 4th June. A Doctor's house is being built in the same compound, and will be finished about the first week in July.

"Pavement.—A pavement across the Garbarri river, on the road leading from the city to the Lal Baug, has just been completed: this will be found very useful in crossing the river during the rains when the bed is in a muddy state.

"Centrifugal pumps.—Have proved not to be a success; at least working them by bullock, horse, or mule power, i.e., to work these pumps successfully, a constant and quick velocity is required, which cannot be attained by animal power; for a few minutes, when the animals are fresh, the pump acts, and the instant they slack their speed, the water ceases to flow. If the Durbar would undertake to fix these pumps on the banks of rivers or nullahs, in which running water flows all the year, and work them by small engines 3 or 4 H. P., a large tract of land could be brought under irrigation at a cheaper cost than by mots from wells; for instance, take a 6 inch centrifugal pump worked by an 8 H.-P. engine, will deliver quite 20 times as much water as a mot in a given time and at a cheaper rate per gallon. It is on rivers that these pumps could be worked with such grand advantage, they require to be thoroughly known, before their services can be appreciated.

"Forests.—Since last year the jungles of the Bai Districts have been added to my care; much fuel, teak bullies and logs for shoring up foundations of bridges, have been supplied to the railways.

"Large quantities of bullies are being supplied to the Military Department, Indore, and to numerous village people for building their houses and for farming purposes.

"We started the production of lac after the first fall of rain in 1876, and sent to the Central Provinces for 20 maunds of lac, collected from the Kusumb trees; this was tied at once on to 1,043 trees in our Burwae and Rallamundal jungles; but I am sorry to say the result was not satisfactory; portion of our seed may have been destroyed in transportation which may account for, so many trees not taking; besides monkeys and ants aided in destruction, came and ate up a very great deal of our stock; from what remained and from what we found on other trees in the district and seed sent from Indore, we made another trial and tied on to 159 trees in other districts, and put on Shikarries to drive off the monkeys. After the first fall of rain in 1877, I shall increase our area of lac producing district and spread the seed all over the district. We may always count on our lac being propagated by birds taking lac from one tree to another, and proximity to old trees, I shall not attempt to collect lac for the market, but tie on all I can. I hope this time next year to commence collecting lac for sale.

"In the city of Indore and its neighbourhood, I found 842 trees covered with lac. I have in May and June collected a large supply of stock, which I shall distribute all over the district. At the village of Sauver and its neighbourhood 40 trees were found with lac on, 25 maunds of lac was collected from this stock, and I am still collecting from Indore stock. I hope when the season for tying on comes round,

to distribute our Indore stock to a considerable area, and I have no doubt when our lac-bearing trees are carefully guarded, the produce will be very great. We have no enemies above the ghats like what we have below, except indeed the grass-cutters belonging to the Elephant Department, who wander about with their animals, cutting down our Burr and Peepul trees, which forms the greatest number of our lac-bearing trees. The Plum or Burr tree produce large quantity of lac, this tree is also cut for making fences round fields.

"Too much must not be expected of us at first; we are young at this work; it is only by experience and careful studies, we can hope for success.

"*Sleepers.*—Experiments have been and are being tried on railway sleepers; in February last year, six Sali sleepers were cut green and immersed in a tank (made expressly for the purpose) filled with Behara leaves and water; in June following these sleepers were put down on the Neemuch State Railway, and are to this day, as sound as the day they were put down. This wood was always considered next to useless, as being so readily attacked by insects, but five months' soaking in solution of Behara leaves whose tanning properties are well-known, has proved that sleepers can be obtained from this tree. We have vast quantities of Sali in our jungles, well grown, capable of making on an average quite 8 half round sleepers from each tree; of course, time will test the life of these five sleepers; at present they look most healthy and promising, and if they turn out long lived, we are safe to find a market on the two lines of Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, and thereby make a good revenue.

"One hundred Sali sleepers were cut in June 1876, and laid in the Kanar river and left during this monsoon with the intention that all impurities should be soaked out in the running water; after the rains only 49 sleepers were found, the rest had been washed away; these have been laid down on the Holkar State Railways by the kind permission of the Engineers, on trial they appear sound, but the action of weather and being constantly run over by trains, will soon test their worth. We could supply Unjen sleepers, but they are worth more to us at the Indore market, as logs, than being cut up into sleepers, the rate for sleepers being rather at a low price.

"1,904 Unjen and 130 Teak trees have been trimmed, lower branches cut away, &c., to try and produce a larger growth of tree. Several of the teak trees, which have been cut down, have been chopped in such a way that a better growth of shoots may spring up, and only one and two allowed to grow up, so that with care we may expect good straight bullies."

55. *Forest Department.*—The working of the forests to the north of the Nnrbudda, under Mr. Carey, was very satisfactory. These forests yielded a net revenue of Rupees 17,000 against Rupees 1,802, the revenue of the previous year. This amount, that is nearly ten times that of the last year, does not include the large quantity of wood ordered to be issued to the Military and other Departments seigniorage.

56. The Centrifugal Pumps sent for from England proved a failure. They were found to be of no use unless worked by steam. I am

not yet able to report whether these pumps worked with steam would prove cheaper than raising water by buckets, worked with bullocks.

57. Trials were made to utilize Nortons' Tube wells for irrigating small areas. They did not suit the clayey soil, but were very useful in sandy tracts.

58. I opine to think that no machinery will prove useful in India until her artizans, as a class, are very much improved and coal is extensively found, or forests conserved and their range considerably enlarged.

59. With a view to give stimulus to improvement in agriculture Your Highness passed *Istoomraree* Rules, whereby proprietary right is created in land under certain conditions. Until such right in land is created and upheld, agriculture will not thrive. Whatever else is done to secure the same end will certainly fail, so long as private individuals have no property in the soil. The working of the aforesaid Rules will be most carefully watched and the result reported to Your Highness in due course as directed.

60. Your Highness' desire that the cultivation of wheat and cotton should be much encouraged is always kept in view by the Durbar, and no efforts, so far as they may lie in its power, will be spared to carry out Your Highness' wishes on this subject.

61. *Revenue*.—The demand, collection and balance of the gross revenues of the State for Fusli 1284 and Fusli 1285 stand thus:—

	<i>Demand.</i>	<i>Collection.</i>	<i>Balance.</i>
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Fusli 1284	... 53,72,000	45,13,000	8,59,000
Fusli 1285	... 54,24,000	49,23,000	5,01,000

Of this balance of Rupees 5,01,000 for Fusli 1285, Rupees 3,23,000 were subsequently collected, leaving a balance of Rupees 1,78,000.

62. I beg to append a comparative Statement of the receipts and charges of the kingdom for Your Highness' perusal.

Receipts.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.	Fusli year 1284.	Fusli year 1285.
	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
Land	30,95,000	31,51,000
Customs	5,26,000	4,00,000
Abkaree	1,17,000	1,00,000
Tributes	1,49,000	1,49,000
Stamps	67,000	78,000
Fines, &c.	70,000	63,000
Cotton Mill	79,000	3,07,000
Interest	3,74,000	5,25,000
Post Office	5,000	4,400
Mint	8,000	2,400
Miscellaneous	1,08,000	1,43,200
Total	45,98,000	49,23,000

Charges.

NATURE OF ITEMS.	Fusli year 1284.	Fusli year 1285.	REMARKS.
	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	
Palace	8,52,000	8,43,000	H. H. made a tour through N.-W. P. and Bengal.
Civil Establishment	6,98,000	7,24,000	
Religious Establishment	36,000	30,000	
Charitable Establishment	77,000	39,000	
Army and Police	13,60,000	13,70,000	
Courts	59,000	55,000	
Jails	23,000	22,000	
Education	30,000	34,000	
Post Office	14,000	14,000	
Survey	19,000	22,000	
Public Works	3,67,000	4,78,000	The last instalt. The season was unfavorable. The mill was fully worked by Mr. Broome.
Hospitals	16,000	16,000	
Pensions and Compensations	35,000	34,000	
Capitalization of Contingents	2,38,000	1,19,000	
Remissions	80,000	1,14,000	
Cotton Mill	74,000	2,01,000	
Miscellaneous	73,000	89,000	
Total	40,51,000	42,04,000	

63. The following information obtained from the Treasury may be interesting to Your Highness:—

On the 1st of Fusli year 1276, there remained an arrear	<i>Rs.</i>
of revenue	3,62,056
Demand for Fuslis from 1276 to the end of 1285	4,34,60,718
Interest thereon	71,315
Total	4,38,94,089
Amount collected	4,20,25,212
Balance	18,68,877
Accounts not yet complete	2,51,237
Net balance	16,17,640

Statement of demand, collection and balance of the State for Fusli 1285.

No.	SOURCES OF REVENUE.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1	Land	34,66,000	31,51,000	3,15,000
2	Customs	5,54,000	4,00,000	1,54,000
3	Abkaree	1,19,000	1,00,000	19,000
4	Tributes	1,58,000	1,49,000	9,000
5	Stamps	78,000	78,000	.....
6	Fines	63,000	63,000	.....
7	Cotton Mill	3,07,000	3,07,000	.....
8	Interest	5,25,000	5,25,000	.....
9	Post Office	6,500	4,400	2,100
10	Mint	2,400	2,400	.....
11	Miscellaneous	1,45,100	1,43,200	1,900
	TOTAL	54,24,000	49,23,000	5,01,000

*Statement of demand, collection and balance of the Khasgee Department
for 1286 Fusli.*

NAMES OF MEHALS.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Talook Hutode ...	1,57,820 11 9	1,57,820 11 9	.....
Hursola ...	1,20,839 5 3	1,20,839 5 3	.....
" Satkhera ...	75,825 7 9	69,862 8 0	5,962 15 9
" Jagotee ...	22,572 9 9	21,223 13 9	1,348 12 0
" Karunge Makdone ...	38,448 14 0	35,000 0 0	3,448 14 0
" Gangoornee ...	32,624 14 9	32,495 15 3	128 15 6
Mouza Talen Tigungepore ...	6,027 13 6	4,620 9 9	407 3 9
Pergunnah Kusrawud... ..	58,691 12 6	57,022 8 3	1,669 4 3
Mouza Tangaum ...	3,064 6 0	2,550 0 0	514 6 0
" Pimpulghonebhutyan ...	6,473 12 6	6,473 12 6	.....
" Bailbowadee ...	314 1 6	247 4 9	66 15 9
	5,22,704 0 3	5,08,156 9 3	13,547 7 0
<i>Miscellaneous sources of revenue</i>			
The Customs and Abkaree revenues of the Pergunnah of Maheshver..	11,767 0 6	11,767 0 6	.....
Revenue derived from gardens ...	5,696 0 0	5,207 0 0	489 0 0
Stamps, fines, grass lands, &c. ...	48,541 4 3	45,440 4 3	3,101 0 0
	66,004 4 9	62,414 4 9	3,590 0 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,88,708 5 0	5,70,570 14 0	17,137 7 0

64. Considering the indifferent seasons of Fusli 1285, the financial result of the year must be pronounced to have been most satisfactory. Anybody wishing to cultivate lands here gets immemorial waste on very good terms, under the Rules Your Highness passed during Sir T. Madava Row's administration. Ryots obtain *tuccavee* (advances) for cultivation on easy terms; bullocks are occasionally presented to them; agricultural implements are given them from the *Sirkar* forest free from those molestations to which they are subjected elsewhere; timber is given them for building their houses; great consideration is shown in the matter of execution of decrees against them. In return for their trouble in sinking wells and raising water from the rivers, they are allowed, under the *Istmooraree* Rules and similar regulations which Your Highness always enforced, certain privileges and rights. Whenever ryots suffer from deaths among their cattle and have to replace them by fresh purchases, the *Sirkar* contributes a portion of their value. Similarly, if their houses are burnt down, they are paid a certain portion of their loss as compensation. Remissions are, of course, given them, when crops suffer, either from drought, snow or rain. The freedom they enjoy from annoyances and tyranny of the myrmidons of the Police and the harpies of the Revenue Department is remarkable. This immunity is secured to them from Your Highness' unexampled accessibility to them.

